

S. African troops raid Angola, kill 61

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — South African-led security forces have killed 61 Namibian nationalist guerrillas and several Angolan government troops in a raid deep inside southern Angola, an official statement said Monday. Defence headquarters in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, said two of its men were killed Sunday during the battle near the town of Mongu, 75 kilometres across Namibia's border with Angola. The statement did not say how many Angolans died in the fighting, which appeared to be one of the biggest clashes recently between South Africans and Angolans. The 61 dead were members of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), which has been engaged in a guerrilla war for Namibian independence over the past 20 years.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الأردنية الوطنية

Volume 12 Number 3384

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 27, 1987, JUMADI AL AWWAL 27, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Firemen fight with burning tanker

FLUSHING, Netherlands (R) — A Greek tanker loaded with gasoline was Monday burning fiercely and leaking blazing fuel as tugs towed it north across the busy channel and firefighters mounted a foam attack, salvage experts said. The 18,204-tonne Olympic Dream was in collision with the Liberian-registered bulk carrier August Thyssen in fog outside this small southern Dutch port Sunday as the tanker slipped anchor to head for the Belgian town of Ghent. Daniel Kaakbein, of the salvage firm Smit Tak, told reporters by radio telephone from the scene that the fire, in one of the tanker's 23 compartments of unloaded gasoline, was under control but burning intensely. Smit Tak spokesman Martin Luewiler said firefighters in flame-proof suits had started a three-hour foam assault around 1400 GMT to try to smother the flames.

King receives cable from Assad

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a cable from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad who was passing over Jordanian air space en route to Kuwait. In his cable President Assad wished King Hussein happiness and good health and the Jordanian people further progress and prosperity.

'Camps war' reportedly caused 4,000 casualties

ABU DHABI (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Monday as saying 4,000 people have been killed or wounded in the so-called "camps war" in Lebanon between Palestinian forces and Shi'ite Amal militiamen. He told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad in an interview that the fighting had also made 80,000 Palestinians homeless and that four refugee camps in the Tyre area were wiped out. Mr. Arafat said the PLO was not planning to return its leadership to Lebanon but added: "We insist on reopening the organisation's offices in Beirut which are now occupied by the Amal militia and the Syrian intelligence."

PLO strength in Lebanon increasing, Israelis say

TEL AVIV (R) — The strength of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon is again approaching the level preceding Israel's 1982 invasion, a senior Israeli naval officer said Monday. The officer, identified only as Captain Yod, told Israel radio the marine PLO Fatah organisation "had broadened its forces in Lebanon since 1984 and today was beginning to approach its situation before the war." Israel invaded Lebanon with the declared aim of driving Palestinian fighters from its northern border.

Reagan to visit Italy in June

ROME (R) — President Ronald Reagan will make an official visit to Italy in June immediately before a summit of the group of seven Western industrialised nations in Venice, diplomatic sources said Monday. They said exact details of the visit were not yet known but it was likely to begin around June 3.

IRA gunmen kill British officer

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) shot and killed a part-time soldier, police said Monday, in the second attack in 24 hours on members of the local Ulster Defence Regiment. Maj. George Shaw, 57, who holds a civilian job with the Defence Ministry, was gunned down by at least two assailants as he walked to work in Dungannon, 65 kilometres west of Belfast, police said.

INSIDE

- * Reagan urged to consider retaliation against kidnapers, page 2
- * UNFPA to help finance Jordan's 1989 census, page 3
- * Israelis continue shifting towards more belligerence, page 4
- * Amman's architecture: An urban or an identity crisis, page 5
- * New York Giants win Super Bowl, page 6
- * Economists see "cruel twist of fortune" for Arab states, page 7
- * 8,000 march on presidential palace after Aquino's approval, page 8

Fifth Islamic summit begins in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — An Islamic summit opened Monday with a call by host country Kuwait for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, which it called the main obstacle to Muslim unity.

Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah called the conflict seven years of disaster "that had led to the loss of our young, of our cooperation and our hopes for peace."

Leaders representing most of the world's one billion Muslims were assembled at a palatial conference centre barely 80 kilometres from the warfront.

Security was exceptionally tight after a bomb blast in the city two nights ago and threats by pro-Iranian extremist groups to disrupt the summit.

Iran rebuffed Islamic leaders by boycotting the conference, declaring Kuwait was not a neutral and safe venue. All other states in the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) were represented — but not all by their leaders.

Notable absentees were Morocco's King Hassan, criticised by some Arab states for meeting then Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres last year, Libya's Muammar Qaddafi and Indonesia's President Suharto, leader of the most populous Islamic nation.

Egypt was symbolically welcomed back into the Arab fold with the presence of President Hosni Mubarak at his first Islamic summit.

"We welcome the Arab Republic of Egypt and express hope that Egypt's cooperation with the Islamic endeavour will be uninterrupted," Sheikh Jaber said.

He said the principal cause of

Muslims was to liberate Jerusalem, their third holiest city, from Israeli occupation.

Sheikh Jaber also referred to bloodshed in Lebanon and Afghanistan, where he said Muslim rebels were fighting for their country's freedom under the banner of Islam.

The Kuwaiti ruler attacked Israel as "a racist South Africa implanted in the Arab and Islamic World." He said Israel and South Africa both at times resorted to violence and terrorism.

Sheikh Jaber called for international cooperation to combat individual or collective terrorism.

The Islamic Jihad (holy war) group and two other underground groups warned Kuwait not to proceed with the summit.

One organisation threatened to attack air traffic into Kuwait for the three days of the summit and the Hungarian airline Malev promptly suspended flights into the Gulf emirate.

The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar praised the Islamic summit's role in current efforts for the establishment of peace, the unification of Islamic peoples and enhancing international stability.

In a speech he delivered at the opening session of the conference, Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed his regret for the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict which he said threatened peace and international stability as well as

(Continued on page 2)



His Majesty King Hussein is met by Kuwaiti Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah upon King Hussein's arrival in Kuwait Monday

King meets leaders

KUWAIT (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein held several meetings with Arab leaders following his arrival in Kuwait for the fifth Islamic Summit Conference.

The King received in his residence Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat and PLO executive committee members, and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The King's meeting with Mr. Arafat was the first in a year when Jordan announced the termination of political coordination with the PLO leadership.

The meeting took place shortly before the opening of the Islamic summit.

Mr. Arafat had a separate

meeting with President Mubarak.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) was quoted as saying that during the meeting, the King and Mr. Arafat discussed relations between Jordan and the PLO, the camps war in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war.

The King is accompanied in Kuwait by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Oaseem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Upon arrival at the airport, King Hussein was received by the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, chief of the Kuwaiti National Guard, cabinet members and high ranking Kuwaiti officials.

Also receiving King Hussein were Mr. Masri and Jordan's

(Continued on page 2)

Contacts underway to hold unofficial Arab summit

By Lamis K. Andoni in Kuwait

INTENSIVE efforts and contacts were underway to hold a meeting for the heads of Arab states on the fringes of the Islamic summit, which opened here on Monday.

Senior Arab officials told the Jordan Times that Jordan and a number of other Arab countries have been actively lobbying to organise an "unofficial" meeting for the Arab leaders attending the fifth OIC summit. They said that the idea behind such a meeting would be to try to clear the atmosphere among a number of Arab leaders who have not met in recent years due to strong political differences.

"The meeting could just be an informal gathering for all of the Arab leaders," an Arab official said. "But we think that it would be useful that Arab leaders meet

together even over tea."

But the main objective of such a meeting, in the view of its supporters, is to try to achieve a minimum "level of Arab solidarity at the Islamic summit, which could pave the way for an Arab summit meeting."

Efforts to convene a long-awaited Arab summit have foundered so far due to inter-Arab political differences and disputes among a number of Arab leaders. These differences have resurfaced during the deliberations of the Arab foreign ministers meetings which preceded the opening of the summit.

The strongest differences have proved to be between Syria and Egypt and Syria and the PLO. Syria, which strongly objected to the readmission of Egypt to the OIC in 1984, has launched a strong attack against its presence.

The Egyptian-Syrian differences, according to well-informed sources, have strained parts of the foreign ministers sessions.

"The summit is turning into a showdown between Damascus and Cairo," an Arab official said.

Arab and Islamic countries present at the conference, however, including Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, have steered away from taking sides in the ongoing confrontation, delegates said.

The delegates expected that verbal clashes between the Egyptian and the Syrian delegations could form a major obstacle that would obstruct efforts to hold a meeting for the Arab leaders present at the conference.

According to well-informed sources, the idea of holding such a meeting was discussed by His

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq wants OIC committee disbanded

From Lamis Andoni

IRAQ has informed members of the OIC goodwill committee, which has been trying mediation with Iran to end the Gulf war, that Baghdad no longer believed in the usefulness of the committee and that it was demanding its disbanding, Arab informed sources told the Jordan Times on Monday.

The sources said the committee reached deadlock at a meeting it held on Monday morning, before the opening of the summit, and Iraq informed its members that it no longer needed its services to mediate an end to the war with Iraq. The Iraqi

delegation to the summit is to announce its demand for disbanding the committee, the sources said.

The Islamic committee is headed by Gabon president and includes several member countries of the OIC.

Iraq sees no point in continuing peace efforts with Iran, and Baghdad feels that the end of the war could only be determined on the battlefield, the sources said. Iraq made its position clear to members of the committee (during its Monday morning meeting) and the Iraqi delegation is going to announce Iraq's decision to the OIC leaders today, the sources added.

Hammadi: Iran's offensive near Basra turned into disaster

BAGHDAD (R) — A top Iraqi politician said Monday Iran had suffered a military disaster in its attempted offensive on the southern front in the Gulf war and had little option but to negotiate peace.

The Iranian invasion force had been destroyed and its remnants were now being liquidated, Parliament Speaker Saadoun Hammadi, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, told the official Iraqi News Agency INA.

Iran "has lost the war and reached a state of psychological, moral and political impotency," he said. "What remains for its rulers is to sit at the negotiating table to settle its dispute with Iraq peacefully."

Tehran dismissed an offer last week from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein under which the two sides would agree on a ceasefire, the withdrawal of troops to international borders and an exchange of prisoners while negotiating a peace pact.

The Iranians launched a major

cross-border drive, apparently aimed at the southern Iraqi city of Basra, on Jan. 9 and gained a small amount of Iraqi territory while taking heavy casualties, according to Baghdad communiques.

Mr. Hammadi said: "Iran suffered a real military disaster, whose long-term repercussions on the strategic military balance between Iraq and Iran will soon be felt."

The commander of Iraq's Third Army Corps defending Basra said earlier that the Iranians were suffering huge casualties in attempting to pursue the offensive.

He said they had made several attacks every day for the past eight days without penetrating Iraqi defences.

"The enemy lost very large numbers of its forces over the past few days and is adding greater losses with every new day of its current aggression on our territories," the commander, who was not named, told the Defence Ministry newspaper Al Qadisiya. Iraq had previously estimated

that the Iranian invasion force had lost more than 90,000 men killed or wounded in the battles on the southern front.

Mr. Hammadi said that if Tehran continued the war and went on bombing Iraqi cities Baghdad would respond with air and missile attacks on Iran.

"Iraq will not hesitate to employ all its deterrent means, including air and missile power, to bit deep inside Iran so long as it continues its aggression and attacks on Iraqi cities," he said.

Iraqi warplanes have carried out daily raids on targets in Iranian towns and cities for the past two weeks in reprisal for Iranian missile and artillery attacks on its cities, including six missile strikes on Baghdad.

A military spokesman said Iraq fired surface-to-surface missiles Monday at the Iranian cities of Dezful, Nahavand, Borujerd and Ramhormuz.

"The Iraqis have a large stock of such missiles to retaliate for any Iranian attack against Iraqi residential areas," he added.

Schools stage protest strike while 2 more abducted in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Gunmen kidnapped two men believed to be foreigners in west Beirut on Monday, police said, as schools staged a one-day strike to protest the abduction of three Americans and one Indian.

Anglican church envoy Terry Waite remained out of sight for a seventh day and was thought to be still negotiating for release of other hostages. The latest abductions raised to 10 the number of foreigners seized since he arrived Jan. 12.

Four gunmen snatched the latest two victims from an office equipment store in the Sanayeh residential district at 11:30 a.m. (0930 GMT), police said. They did not identify the victims.

A Lebanese woman who works at the store and saw the abduction said she believed both kidnapped men were Poles, though "I do not know their names or nationality."

"They are familiar to me," she said. "They used to pass by us to photocopy documents. They always spoke broken English."

The woman, who spoke on condition of not being named, said she saw four gunmen in civilian

clothes pull their Mercedes to stop in front of the shop. Two waited outside and two entered the store.

"Each of them grabbed one of the foreigners by the hair and dragged them out, bundled them into the Mercedes and sped away," she said.

She said the abduction was so quick that two policemen guarding a Western news agency office next door did not even notice.

The woman and a second witness said one of the victims was blondish with blue eyes and the other had dark hair, and both seemed to be in their early 20s.

An estimated 1,000 students of Beirut University College (BUC) demonstrated outside Prime Minister Rashid Karam's office a few blocks from the store to protest the kidnapping of four professors by gunmen disguised as riot police on Saturday.

They were Alann Steen, professor of journalism, Jesse Turner, assistant instructor of mathematics and computer sciences, Robert Polhill, assistant professor of business studies and Mihileshwar Singh, chairman of

the business studies division. Lebanese professors at the college led the demonstration, in which students brandished posters reading "why?"

Some chanted, "we want Steen, Turner, Polhill and Singh," and "Our demand is one: We want bread, education and freedom."

Universities and nearly all high schools joined BUC in a one-day suspension of classes. The college said its classes would remain suspended until the professors returned safely.

"The abductions have crippled our institution. Each of the victims teaches four to five courses at least," said a college official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"How are we going to survive?" The White House said Monday the United States would make no concessions to hostage-takers and warned any Americans remaining in Lebanon that they were there at their own risk.

"The American government will not make concessions to terrorist groups despite their threats," presidential spokesman

(Continued on page 3)

Israel deports Palestinian from Gaza

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel deported to Jordan Monday a Palestinian accused of heading a guerrilla youth movement in the occupied Gaza Strip, security sources said.

Muhammad Dahlan, 26, of Khan Yunis in Gaza, was arrested last month and accused of organising violent anti-Israeli demonstrations on behalf of the mainline Fatah Movement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Israel expelled 37 Palestinians from the occupied territories in 1985 and 1986, at least five from Gaza, Palestinian sources said. Israeli leaders claim that expulsions are part of an army crackdown against commando activity.

Security sources said Dahlan was sent across the border to Jordan from the southern Israeli Negev desert but not at a regular crossing point.

A history student at the Islamic University in Gaza, Dahlan dropped his appeal to a military

(Continued on page 2)

Australian premier arrives in Israel after 3-day visit to Jordan

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke arrived in Israel Monday and said he wanted to discuss Middle East peace with leaders of the Jewish state.

"I trust that we will talk about the issue which is of overwhelming importance... securing into the future peace for Israel and peace for this region," Mr. Hawke said at an arrival ceremony. "I know that we will be able to have most useful discussions on that matter," he added.

Mr. Hawke, on the first visit to Israel by an Australian Prime Minister, was likely to hear conflicting official versions of where the Jewish state stands on an international peace conference on the Middle East, Israeli officials said.

Mr. Hawke said in Amman on Sunday he favoured holding such a conference.

Asked if Mr. Hawke would accept as Israel's position the view of right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir or the Labour Party leader, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, a senior Israeli official replied: "Your guess is as good as mine."

Shamir, who welcomed Mr.

Hawke when he arrived from Jordan after a brief stopover in Cyprus, opposes a peace conference, favouring instead direct talks with Arab states.

Peres supports a peace conference, but unlike Mr. Hawke, wants to keep the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) outside the peace process. Earlier Monday, Mr. Hawke ended a three-day official visit to Jordan by stressing the need for continued efforts for arriving at a just and durable solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that his talks with Jordanian officials were marked by a constructive atmosphere and cooperation and covered all aspects of the problems in the Middle East region. Australian-Jordanian relations and other related topics.

Mr. Hawke voiced appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and the Jordanian people and government for the hospitality accorded to the Australian delegation during the visit, and expressed hope that bilateral cooperation will be bolstered in the future.

"The visit offered me a chance to acquaint myself with the Middle

East problems, mainly the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war, and I am convinced that more efforts should be made for arriving at a lasting solution," Mr. Hawke said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Hawke said he extended an invitation to His Majesty King Hussein to visit Australia and the King accepted the invitation, but a date for it will be fixed sometime later.

Mr. Hawke and his delegation were accorded an official farewell ceremony at Amman airport with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Cabinet members and senior officials attending.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions and Australia's ambassador to Jordan Terry Goggin.

On Sunday evening, the Australian ambassador held a reception at the Marriott Hotel on the occasion of Mr. Hawke's visit. The reception was attended by Prime Minister Rifai, Cabinet ministers, senior Jordanian officials, members of the diplomatic corps in Jordan, the local and international press as well as the delegation accompanying Mr. Hawke.

Kohl coalition back in power with reduced majority

BONN (R) — West Germany's political parties Monday analysed the results of a general election which returned Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition to power with a reduced majority but saw a slump in support for his own Christian Democrats.

The leaders of the major parties were holding meetings to discuss strategy following Sunday's poll, which produced a major shift to the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) within Kohl's three-party administration.

Kohl's Christian Democrats and their Bavarian Christian Social Union sister party won 44.3 per cent of the vote, enough to form another government with the FDP, whose share of the vote increased to 9.1 per cent from 7.0 per cent four years ago.

"Kohl stays chancellor — FDP super" screamed the headline of Bild, West Germany's most popular tabloid daily.

"Kohl's party has suffered its worst electoral setback since 1953," Bild commented.

"(Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich) Genscher's FDP

is the real winner of this election. Kohl will remain as chancellor but he will not have it as easy as before," Bild said, hinting at likely FDP demands for greater representation in the government.

The liberal Frankfurter Rundschau described the election results as a "damper for the right."

Referring to election campaign squabbling between the CDU's right-wing leader Franz Josef Strauss and Mr. Genscher, the paper commented: "If Franz Josef Strauss did not exist the FDP would have to invent him."

The Rundschau, in its analysis of the vote, concluded that many people had voted for the liberal CDU and CSU, read the headline of the conservative daily Die Welt.

"Many people did not want the CDU/CSU to get any stronger, many others were shocked by the snapping between Strauss and the

FDP," said Die Welt, which is sympathetic to Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

"The CDU must bear a share of the responsibility for the outcome of the election."

Mr. Kohl Sunday night said the result meant the election had endorsed the ruling coalition and pledged no change in its policies. But he conceded his party had suffered a "distressing and sensitive loss."

The election outcome meant the CDU and CSU were set to occupy 223 seats in the 498-seat Bonn parliament, a loss of 22. The

FDP, which increased its vote by 2.1 per cent, was expected to have 46 seats, a gain of 12.

The coalition's majority in Bonn was cut from 58 to 41.

The opposition Social Democrats (SPD) also suffered losses, their vote dropping from 38.2 to 37.0 per cent, their lowest tally since 1961.

Johannes Rau, who led the SPD into the election, admitted he had fallen well short of his goal of ousting Mr. Kohl and stepped down as the party's candidate for the chancellorship.

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Here are the official results of Sunday's West German election.

Results show the percentage of the vote that each party received and the corresponding number of seats in parliament. The results from the last national election, in 1983, are in parentheses.

- CDU-CSU, 44.3 per cent, 223 seats (48.8 per cent - 244 seats)
- SPD, 37.0 per cent, 186 seats (38.2 - 193 seats)
- FDP, 9.1 per cent, 46 seats (7.0 - 34 seats)
- Greens, 8.3 per cent, 42 seats (5.6 - 27 seats)
- Others, 1.3 per cent, no seats

Under West Germany's complicated election laws, the size of the parliament can vary slightly because of the voting formulas. The new parliament will have 497 seats.

Reagan urged to consider retaliation against kidnappers

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan should consider military retaliation for the abduction of Americans in the Middle East if the kidnappers are linked to foreign governments, top U.S. policy experts say.

The Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sunday that a tough U.S. response would be justified if it was proved that Syria or Iran were involved in the kidnappings of four professors, three of them Americans, in Beirut on Saturday.

Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island said the situation was more complex and tense because there had been a threat to kill an American hostage unless a man arrested in West Germany on suspicion of hijacking a U.S. airliner was freed.

"There is not much he can do. I don't envy the position of the president," Sen. Pell said in a television interview.

But he said that if it could be established the kidnappers had the support of foreign governments "it would give grounds for a military response."

White House spokesman Dale Petroskey said Mr. Reagan was being kept informed of the latest

developments and repeated a U.S. demand for the release of all the hostages.

Responsibility for the hostages' safety belonged to their captors, Mr. Petroskey said.

The kidnappings on the campus of Beirut University College of the three Americans and a fourth professor who is Indian with resident status in the United States brought to eight the total number of Americans being held hostage.

The United States bombed Libyan cities last year after it claimed that Col. Muammar Qaddafi played a role in attacks against U.S. citizens in other countries.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, also interviewed on television, said there were strong indications that Syria or Iran were involved in the latest kidnappings.

He also said the decision to sell arms secretly to Iran while the United States condemned dealings with countries it accused of

helping terrorists weakened the U.S. position in the Middle East.

"It has led to confusion of what our policy is," Dr. Kissinger said. He added that he did not favour negotiations for hostages as recommended by Secretary of State George Shultz.

He agreed that military retaliation, such as deployment of the U.S. Delta Force of specially-trained anti-terrorist troops, would be justified if the identities of the kidnappers or their backers could be ascertained.

"We should warn Iran and Syria that we will take measures against them, beginning with economic sanctions, but not stopping at military action," Dr. Kissinger said.

He said it was not possible for the kidnappings to have occurred "without the knowledge of the Syrians," who have forces in Lebanon.

Dr. Kissinger said Iran demonstrated its ties to the kidnappers when it offered to have U.S. hostages released in exchange for the opportunity to buy U.S. arms to wage against Iraq.

But Sen. Pell said the evidence was not clear yet that Iran and Syria were connected to those responsible for the latest kidnappings.

Kuwait again rules out freeing prisoners for Beirut hostages

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait said Monday Washington had not asked it to free any Arabs whose release had been demanded by clandestine groups holding American and French hostages in Lebanon, and reaffirmed any such request would be rejected.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told a news conference: "I reaffirm again that there is no relation between these criminals who have committed crimes against Kuwait and its people and the kidnapping of Americans in Beirut."

Asked if Washington had requested the prisoners' release, he said: "I would like to affirm that no such request was made and we would reject any such request because this affair is a Kuwaiti affair only."

He was speaking hours before the opening of an Islamic summit meeting in Kuwait, where 17 Arab guerrillas were jailed following bombings in December 1983 directed at the French and U.S. embassies, and Kuwait government installations.

The underground pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group, which said it held two Americans and two Frenchmen kidnapped in Beirut, last year offered to trade hostages for the prisoners.

In the latest kidnapping incident in Beirut, three American professors and an Indian were seized on Friday, Christian Voice of Lebanon said a group calling itself the "Organisation of the Oppressed of the World" had claimed responsibility.

Islamic Jihad, which claimed responsibility for a failed car bomb assassination attempt in May 1985 on Kuwait's emir, and another pro-Iranian group have threatened to disrupt the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit to be attended by more than 30 leaders.

Meanwhile, a group that claimed responsibility for fires at oil installations and a bomb blast in Kuwait last week, threatened Monday to attack air traffic into the emirate.

"We warn all the world's airlines against approaching Kuwaiti airspace as of 1000 GMT today and for the duration of three days," the group, calling itself the "Revolutionary Organisation — Forces of the Prophet Mohammed in Kuwait," said in a statement published in Beirut newspapers.

Iran is boycotting the three-day summit, saying Kuwait is not a neutral venue because it supports Iraq in the Gulf war and because it considers Kuwait unsafe. On Jan. 9, Iran launched a cross-border thrust into southern Iraq in an area some 130 kilometres north of Kuwait.

Iranian prisoners begin hunger strike

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Mujahadeen Khalq, an Iranian opposition group, said Monday that 200 of its jailed supporters began a hunger strike earlier this month to protest torture and poor sanitary conditions at Tehran's Evin Prison.

In a statement telegraphed to the Associated Press in Nicosia from its public relations office in Washington, the Mujahadeen said the hunger strike which began on Jan. 10 still continues.

It said Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had "issued new orders for escalation of torture and harassment of political prisoners after reading a 300-page report prepared for him by the regime's Ministry of Information on the situation of prisons and prisoners' growing resistance."

The statement said because of the growing instability in Evin, Khomeini had once again ordered Asadollah Lajevardi to become in charge of Evin.

The statement referred to Lajevardi, a former head of Evin,

as the "butcher of Tehran."

Under Lajevardi, thousands of political prisoners were sent to firing squads, especially the Mujahadeen, whom he considers the staunchest enemies of the Islamic Republic.

The Mujahadeen statement said the new hunger strike was "in protest against the suppression and torture of prisoners" in Evin.

It also said on Jan. 6, some 400 relatives of political prisoners demonstrated outside the Iranian

parliament in downtown Tehran denouncing "torture, inhuman treatment and severe punishments being applied in the jails."

The demonstrators later marched for four and a half hours in Tehran streets chanting: "Free all political prisoners," "The statement said."

The Mujahadeen claims there are about 140,000 political prisoners in Iran and that 50,000 people have been executed since June 1980 for political reasons.

U.K. summons Iranian envoy over missile attack

LONDON (R) — The British Foreign Office Monday summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires after a British oil tanker was fired at in the Gulf by an Iranian warship.

A Foreign Office spokesman said five missiles were fired at the 39,932-tonne Shell tanker Isomaria on Friday, south west of the Strait of Hormuz, by the

Iranian vessel, but all had missed.

The Iranian charge d'affaires, Akhmadzadeh Badi, is Iran's top diplomat in Britain.

"Part of the call will be to establish more information," the spokesman said.

He added that the case of Roger Cooper, a British businessman held in Iran on spying charges, would also be raised.

Israeli scandals never seem to stick

By Jeffrey Heller
Reuter

TEL AVIV — When the mud flies in Israel's security scandals it never seems to stick to government leaders, top soldiers and intelligence officials.

"In Israel, a politician resigns only if he is convicted of criminal charges — and then only as long as his prison term lasts," columnist Amnon Abramovich complained recently in the Maariv newspaper.

Despite scandals involving a massacre in Lebanon, a spy operation in the United States and the killing of two Arabs in Gaza by security agents, only one Israeli minister has been forced to quit the cabinet in the last five years.

Former Welfare Minister Aharon Abutbatza resigned from the cabinet after a 1983 conviction for fraud. But he kept his seat in parliament and returned there after a three-month prison sentence.

The "irragate" scandal has caused little controversy in Israel. Many Israelis view their country's shipment of U.S.-made weapons to Iran not as a scandal but as an honest effort to help an ally and win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

But there has been harsh and growing criticism in the Israeli press over the government's handling of other scandals.

"We ought to look much more to the press and public activity that forces people to resign... rather than look to criminal law," said Stephen Goldstein, professor of comparative law at the Hebrew University.

The recent scandal involving the Shin Bet security service showed how the failure of top intelligence agents to accept responsibility and quit — or of government leaders to fire them — made a bad situation worse, he said.

The scandal centered on the 1984 killing of two Arabs captured after they hijacked a bus. Inquiries found that Shin Bet agents beat them to death then

covered up how they died.

The government vehemently opposed an inquiry, saying this would divulge classified information. When Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir insisted on a probe, he was fired.

But public pressure and the supreme court prevailed and Zamir's successor ordered a police investigation.

Before it was completed, President Chaim Herzog, "in the interest of state security and for the good of the public" pardoned Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom in return for his resignation.

Another 10 agency officials were granted immunity from prosecution.

"No nation wants the ordinary courts to investigate what goes on in the intelligence services because no one's linen is clean," Goldstein told Reuters.

"The problem with this country is not Herzog's pardon... but that people don't take responsibility for what they do. Very early in the whole process, if the head of Shin Bet had resigned and other people had resigned — quietly — the whole thing would have been handled fine," he said.

The investigation found that Shalom ordered that the commandos be killed and directed Shin Bet agents to fabricate evidence framing an Israeli general.

One of the agents, Yossi Ginnossar, has been appointed head of Israel's prestigious export institute. Another, identified only by his first initial, "Y," was promoted, Maariv reported.

Three Shin Bet officials who informed the government of the cover-up did not face as well.

"For that display of civil courage, they were vilified by the political leadership, from the premier down, as self-seeking plotters, and were kicked out of unworthy of serving the country," the Jerusalem Post said in an editorial.

In contrast, Rafi Eitan, an Israeli intelligence official fired for running a spy operation in 1985 in the United States —

Israel's best ally — was subsequently appointed director of state-run Israel Chemicals Ltd.

The scandals appear to have had little effect on voters in Israel, where over-stepping the law in the name of "security" is viewed by many as "a necessary evil" in fighting Palestinian commandos.

In 1983, a commission strongly criticised government leaders and military officers for failing to prevent Lebanese Falangist militiamen killing hundreds of Palestinians in two Beirut refugee camps in September 1982.

Ariel Sharon, defence minister during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, reluctantly resigned after the commission found him "indirectly responsible" for the slaughter.

He stayed in the cabinet and is now trade and industry minister — and a possible future candidate for prime minister.

Brig. Amos Yaron, chief of Israeli forces in Beirut, was reprimanded by the commission and forbidden to hold a field command for three years. He is now a full general and Israel's military attaché in Washington.

Former Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan was also criticised but the panel recommended no action against him as he was about to retire from the army. He is now a vocal extreme right-wing parliamentarian.

Gen. Amir Drori, chief of Israel's Northern Command during the Lebanon war, was also found negligent. He took a "study break" in a U.S. university before being appointed last year chief of the army's ground forces.

Yitzhak Shamir, then foreign minister, was censured by the commission for failing to pass on information from another cabinet official that the militiamen were "running amok."

Now prime minister, Shamir spearheaded the efforts to block an investigation into the Shin Bet scandal. A Justice Ministry report last month noted that he took no action after first learning of Shin Bet's involvement in a cover-up.

King meets leaders

(Continued from page 1)

ambassador to Kuwait.

Upon departure from Amman, King Hussein was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein. Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akel Al Fayed, Chief

Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet members and senior civil and military officials.

Prior to the King's departure Prince Abdullah was sworn in as Regent.

Islamic summit opens

(Continued from page 1)

the two country's resources.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar proposed a ceasefire to allow for the beginning of new peace efforts between the two countries and expressed his concern at the continuation of the Middle East problem, which he said kept the situation explosive.

He said the stalled peace process in the Middle East is threatening to escalate violence in the region and called superpowers and parties to the conflict to do their utmost to reach a comprehensive settlement, in which all parties would participate, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The U.N. chief said a settlement

should be based on the following principles:

— The withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories it occupies since 1967.

— Respecting the sovereignty of all states in the region.

— Guaranteeing an acceptable solution to the Palestinian problem and the right of Palestinian people to self-determination.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar stressed that an agreement on such a settlement based on these principles will help the region get rid of the crisis facing the Palestinian cause and the Middle East problem.

He expressed his deep concern for the situation of Palestinian refugees which he described as one of the saddest situations.

Shamir hopes Islamic summit will call for peace with Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday he hoped the Islamic summit in Kuwait this week would bring Arab-Israeli peace closer, and Palestinians called on conference participants to ease their plight.

"It is possible today to express the hope the Islamic summit this time will call for peace even with Israel," Shamir said on armed forces radio.

Israeli government analysts said the 46-member summit was likely to focus on the Iran-Iraq conflict. They said behind-the-scenes meetings of Arab leaders would have more impact on the Arab-Israeli peace process than official declarations, expected to condemn Israel as in the past.

Palestinian newspapers in Arab East Jerusalem expressed hope the summit would ease tensions between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan and end fighting in Lebanese refugee camps.

A reconciliation between Jordan and the PLO would shatter Israeli hopes of isolating the PLO. Israel refuses to negotiate with the PLO.

Al Quds, a traditionally pro-Jordanian newspaper which

now reflects Palestinian nationalist views, said an expected meeting between King Hussein and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat could help reconcile differences over the peace process.

"We hope this meeting will pave the road for clearing the atmosphere between Jordanians and Palestinians and provide a first step towards building an Arab base to face the challenges posed by American-Israeli intransigence," the newspaper wrote.

Al Fajr, which expresses the opinions of Western-influenced supporters of the PLO, said solutions to the Palestinian problem and the Iran-Iraq war should be the main concerns.

"We call on all Arab and Muslim leaders meeting in Kuwait to reach conclusive resolutions to ease injustice and end the destructive wars against Palestinian camps," it wrote in an editorial.

Al Shaah, which supports leftists inside the mainline PLO, reiterated a PLO call for an Islamic peace force to intervene in the Gulf war and stop fighting between Palestinians and Lebanese militiamen in refugee camps.

Senegal may host 6th Islamic summit

KUWAIT (R) — Senegal is likely to host the sixth Islamic Summit. OIC sources said Monday. They said they expected the fifth summit to approve Senegal hosting the next conference. It would be the first time a black African state has hosted the summit talks.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:50 Programme review
16:55 Cartoons
17:00 Ecology Workshop
17:40 Little Women
17:50 Festivals of the World
18:00 Religious programme
18:25 Arabic series
19:00 Programme on Education
19:20 Programme review
19:50 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:25 Tomorrow's programme
21:30 Law and the Society (Arabic)
22:15 Songs from the movies (Arabic)
22:30 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Le Petit Docteur
18:10 News in French
19:15 French Varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Economics Made Easy
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Ever Decreasing Circles
21:10 Varieties Show
22:00 News in Arabic
22:30 The Fourth Arm

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.0 KHz. SW
773111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Cont.
11:00 Easy Listening
11:30 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Readings
13:00 Pop Session
13:45 Pop Session Cont.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Pop Talk
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:45 Instrumentals
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Cont.
22:00 News Summary

22:05 Evening Show Cont.
22:30 News Summary
23:05 Evening Show Cont.
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1333 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Pierre Fournier
06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News
07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours
News Summary 07:20 New Ideas 07:40
Book Choice 07:45 The World Today
08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Rock Salad 09:00
World News 09:05 24 Hours
News Summary 09:30 World 09:45
Network UK 10:00 World News 10:05
Reflections 10:15 Hard Knocks 10:30
After Beirut 11:00 World News 11:05
British Press Review 11:15 The World
Today 11:30 Financial News: Look
Ahead 11:45 Sounds of the Sixties 12:00
News Summary: Discovery 12:30 Play:
Jude the Obscure 13:00 World News
13:05 News about Britain 13:15
Waveguide 13:25 A Letter from
Scotland 13:30 Sports International
14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Midweek
14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World
News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary
15:30 Network UK 15:45 Recording of
the Week 16:00 Outlook 16:45 Pierre
Fournier 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 A
Jolly Good Show 18:00 World News
18:05 Commentary 18:15 Omnibus
18:45 The World Today 19:00 World
News 19:05 A Letter from Scotland
19:15 Midweek 19:45 Sports Roundup
20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Development '87
21:00 News Summary: Outlook 21:30
Stock Market Report 21:45 Report on
Religion 22:00 World News 22:05 24
Hours News Summary 22:30 Omnia
23:00 News Summary: No Laughing
Matter 23:10 Book Choice 23:15
Concert Hall 24:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,
11925 and 13210 KHz.

05:00 News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA
Morning 06:00 News 06:10 Newsline
06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10
Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00
News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA
Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline
09:30 VOA Morning 09:57 News
Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline
10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50
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Newsline 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"An exhibition of photographs entitled
"La Ville" at the French Cultural
Centre (until Jan. 30).

A painting exhibition by S. J. Abu
Shindi at the Petra Bank Gallery —
Wadi Saqra (until Feb. 3).

ABC NEWS

The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the
American Centre.

VIDEO

"Com" at 4:00 p.m. at the French
Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610257
American Centre Tel. 644371
American Centre Library Tel. 641520
British Council Tel. 636147-8
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639771
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 645195
Hussein Youth City Tel. 64718/86
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793
Y.W.M.A. Tel. 664251
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and
costumes over 100 years old. Also
mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th
to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays: 10.00 a.m.
4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a
collection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculptures by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim
countries and a collection of paintings
by 19th Century orientalist artists.
Muntazah, Jabal Luwadih. Opening
hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30
p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel.
650128.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 years old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the
Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luwadih, Tel.
637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.
Terra Sancta Church (Roman Catholic).
Jabal Luwadih, mass in Italian
language, meet every Saturday at 5.30
p.m. Tel. 622346.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Resurrection) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.
Eastern Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
Tel. 771331.
Assumption Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.
Amman International Church
(Inter-denominational): meets at
Southern Baptist Church in Shamsiyya.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal
Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel.
811295.
Rainbow Congregation (International,
Inter-denominational) meets in the
Church of the Redeemer, Jabal
Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

06:00 Sunrise
06:30 (Sunrise) Duha
11:44 Dhuhur
14:48 'Asr
17:47 Maghrib
18:20 'Isa

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA
INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal
Jordanian Information Department at the
Royal Jordanian International Airport tel.
02015300-5, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS:
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS
(Terminal 1)

05:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (R)
05:50 Agaba (R)
06:00 Moscow (SU)
06:20 Jordan (R)
06:25 Jordan (R)
06:

Joint industry company okays factory purchases

AMMAN (J.T.) — The joint Jordanian-Iraqi Industry Company (JIIC) board on Monday endorsed a set of regulations and principles for the purchase of a tomato paste processing plant and a vegetable pickling company.

The company's board of directors, which opened meetings in Amman on Sunday, also reviewed measures to enable the joint company to carry out operations in Jordan and Iraq concerning the buying and selling of primary materials and spare parts that would be used in the company's projects. Also discussed was the subject of making available sufficient funds for financing the company's operations and the question of money transfers.

The Al Andar tomato juice and paste plant, run by the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) and the Iraqi government-owned vegetable pickling plant were bought by the joint company for JD 250,000 each, in accordance with a decision taken by the Iraqi Jordanian Higher Committee meeting co-chaired by the prime ministers of both countries.

The Baghdad-based joint company was set up two years ago with a paid up capital of JD 20 million, shared equally by the Jordanian and Iraqi governments.

Committee reviews electricity link between Jordan, Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has returned from Egypt after taking part in the meetings of the joint technical committee for electrical connection between Jordan and Egypt, which concluded meetings on Saturday in Cairo.

During their week-long meetings, the committee members reviewed the preliminary bases for connecting the electrical systems of the two countries. The two sides decided to conduct technical and economic studies on connecting the national electrical grids of the two countries using sound scientific and economic bases.

Once completed, the link between the two countries will serve as the nucleus for pan-Arab power connections using the central location of Jordan and Egypt in the Arab World as the linking points between the Arab World in Asia and Africa.

The joint technical committee is expected to finalise its study on connecting the national grids of the two countries in April and will submit a preliminary report on the feasibility of the link to the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Joint Committee.

VTC director briefs advisory team on vocational courses

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Munther Al Masri on Monday briefed instructors and supervisors at the training institute's advisory committee on the role of the VTC in providing vocational training courses for beginners and in upgrading the standard of the labour force and training vocational instructors and supervisors.

Mr. Masri said the corporation has organised vocational work and has significantly contributed towards organising employment and drawing up a wages policy.

He added that a special steering committee has been formed to study the work plans and to determine the priorities of work and professions included in the vocational classifications and descriptions. Mr. Masri went on to say that other technical committees have been set up to formulate the necessary specifications and classifications of vocational work.

The VTC's advisory committee comprises representatives of the public and private sector institutions.

Ministries coordinate plans to construct agricultural roads

AMMAN (Petra) — The under secretaries of Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works on Monday presided over a joint meeting for directors of agriculture and public works departments in the governorates and districts of Jordan. The directors discussed means of bolstering coordination between the two ministries in the construction of agricultural roads in all areas of the Kingdom.

Agriculture Ministry Under Secretary Saleh Al Lawzi stressed the importance of coordination between the two ministries and said that his ministry could contribute by defining the priorities for constructing agricultural roads while the Ministry of Public Works is responsible for implementing the projects. He described coordination as vital in carrying out such joint projects and called for adopting an effective method of implementation which would take into consideration the interests of residential gatherings and one which would serve agricultural production areas. This is the first time that the two ministries have held a joint meeting, Dr. Lawzi said.

Under Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works Khalaf Hawari stressed the important role of the Ministry of Agriculture in defining agricultural roads and setting priorities for the construction of these roads.

During the meeting it was agreed that JD 125,000 be allocated for constructing agricultural roads in Irbid Governorate, JD 70,000 for Mafrqa Governorate, JD 75,000 for Balqa Governorate, JD 50,000 for Zarqa Governorate, JD 45,000 for Ma'an Governorate and JD 90,000 to Amman Governorate.

UNFPA to help finance 1989 census

By Lima Nabli
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will help finance a general population census in Jordan, expected to be held in 1989, according to Mr. Derwas Alkhas the director of UNFPA's programmes in the Kingdom.

In a statement to the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i Arabic daily, Mr. Alkhas said that UNFPA will contribute by preparing for the census through providing organisational maps and defining regions and demographic centres. The UNFPA will also help the Jordanian Department of Statistics by financing the process of spreading and distributing demographic information and analytical statistics related to the Kingdom's population, Mr. Alkhas said.

Jordan normally carries out a general census every 10 years. The last census was conducted in the country in 1979.

According to Mr. Alkhas, UNFPA is currently studying the prospect of establishing a general secretariat on population to follow up, coordinate and assess matters pertaining to population projects and to help in the implementation of a population strategy in Jordan. He said that this secretariat would be working closely with the

Jordanian National Committee on Population which was established under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan.

UNFPA has allocated \$4 million to help finance population-related projects in Jordan between 1986 and 1989, Mr. Alkhas pointed out.

Current projects

He said that at present UNFPA is supporting projects carried out by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), the General Federation of Jordanian Women, the population studies centre at the University of Jordan, the population communications project being carried out by Yarmouk University, the Department of Statistics and the Jordanian Society for Family Planning.

The NHF is benefitting from UNFPA's assistance in carrying out projects in rural communities to increase family income and spread awareness in matters connected with health and nutrition, Mr. Alkhas continued. UNFPA is also helping the Jordanian Society for Family Planning by providing medical equipment and by paying the salaries of doctors and nurses doing overtime work at the

society's clinics in Amman and Irbid, Mr. Alkhas pointed out.

He said that UNFPA is providing assistance to organise seminars for specialists in population activities and planning and is also covering the costs of equipment and a computer used in demographic analysis at the University of Jordan. At Yarmouk University, UNFPA is financing a project for research in population affairs and is providing scholarships, training facilities and an expert in training.

Demographic studies

UNFPA, Mr. Alkhas added, continues to help the Department of Statistics by boosting the work of a unit responsible for demographic studies and surveys covering births, death and immigration. The fund has provided the department with a computer for demographic analysis and has also offered scholarships and courses in population surveys to employees at the department.

By the middle of 1987, Mr. Alkhas said, the world's population is expected to reach five billion, and UNFPA will observe the occasion in July, when it will hold different functions and conduct several projects pertaining to population activities.

Conference discusses access to scientific data

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in cooperation with the National Technical Information Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is holding an international conference, on access to scientific and technical information in Amman.

The three-day conference was opened on Monday by RSS President Jawad Anani and will focus on the activities of participating members of the National Technical Information Service. The conference will discuss methods of making technical and scientific information readily available to interested users in the countries represented at the conference. In addition to Jordan, representatives from Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco and Portugal are participating in the conference.

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is a central source for accessing valuable data and information for scientific, technical and business purposes, according to Mr. John Housell, who is representing the NTIS at the conference.

NTIS serves its members and their users by collecting and providing access to data created by U.S. governmental agencies as well as other sources in nearly 100 other countries. Through the NTIS and members of its information network, businesses and industry can inexpensively obtain research that cost millions of dollars to conduct, according to Mr. Housell.

Aqaba wastewater plant starts up operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint United States-Jordanian development project was completed this week with the commencement of operations at the new Aqaba wastewater treatment plant. The facility, situated four kilometres north of Aqaba in the Wadi Araba, will provide sewerage collection and treatment capability for the quickly-growing port area and will also provide treated effluent for the irrigation of a belt of trees separating the plant from the city, according to a press release issued by the American Centre in Amman.

The construction of this wastewater plant was financed by a loan of \$7.5 million from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The remainder of the \$14 million construction cost was provided by the government of Jordan, the release said.

The treatment plant will utilise the stabilisation pond technique to process up to 9,000 cubic metres of raw sewage per day, an amount sufficient for the projected area population to the year 2000. The ponds are large holding areas approximately 1.5 metres deep in which incoming raw sewage will be stabilised by the natural processes of algae production, photosynthesis and bacterial "digestion," the release added.

The Water Authority of Jordan (WAOJ) has been training engineers and operators who will be working at the Aqaba plant. They have been studying stabilisation pond theory, pond operation, maintenance requirements, sampling techniques and record keeping.

The new facility will have the capacity to handle an increased demand for water treatment triggered by the development of additional industries and services in the Aqaba area, according to the release.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nuclear unit planned for Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health has decided to establish a nuclear medicine unit at the Jerusalem-based Arab health centre. The establishment of the new unit is designed to improve the standards of health services in the occupied Arab city. The ministry has also decided to appoint Dr. Mohammad Nu'man Al Habbab as director of the new unit.

Two die in car, lorry collision

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two people were killed and another was injured as a result of a road accident which occurred in Ma'an Governorate. According to reports in the local press, the driver of a small car and a front seat passenger were killed when the car collided with a lorry, the driver of which was severely injured. The dead and wounded were taken to Ma'an hospital, one report said. A young man, Mohammad Mousa, aged 15, was killed when he was electrocuted whilst at work in Qweismeh, south of Amman. He was taken to Al Bashir hospital where he was pronounced dead upon arrival.

Department introduces new entry regulations for certain nationalities

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Public Security Department (PSD) on Monday issued new regulations governing the entry and registration of Arabs and foreigners in the country.

The new regulations, which will come into force as of Feb. 1, are designed to organise the entry, registration and departure of Arabs and foreigners in the country and to provide accurate statistics about them, according to a senior public security official.

The new regulations stipulate that citizens from Egypt and Syria, who are exempt from obtaining residence permits, must produce their passports at the entry point upon their arrival, the source added. According to the new regulations, citizens from these two countries may stay for two weeks in the country, during which time they have to confirm their presence with the public security centre in the area where they are staying. If they depart within the set period of two weeks, they have to produce their passports to the concerned officials for stamping with the date stamp.

If they are staying beyond the two weeks period, they should produce a card to show that they have confirmed their presence

with the public security centre and the centre has to take the card upon their departure. Under the regulation, the source added, people who fail to register at the concerned security centre within the set period will be subject to a fine provided for in the residence law.

For people arriving from other countries and whose entry is governed by the prior approval of the Interior Ministry, security forces at the entry points should make sure that they have already obtained approval before arriving in the country. Such people include nationals of many Arab countries who usually come to Jordan for work, the source continued. Upon entry, they will be allowed to remain for a period of two weeks during which they have to confirm their presence with the public security centres in their areas. Border points will organise daily lists of incoming and outgoing people with details about their passports, addresses and residence and will forward them to the Foreigners Affairs

Department.

In cases of such people staying beyond the set period without confirming their presence at the security centres and without obtaining a card to this effect, they will be subject to a fine provided for in the residence law. Such cards will be handed back to the police authorities upon their departure from the country.

Under the new regulations, the police departments will prepare special registers for each separate nationality and will register the serial number of each arriving individual on his passport. Police authorities will make periodic checks to ensure that all those arriving have confirmed their presence with the public security centres.

The regulations also provided for preparing monthly statistics to be forwarded to the Foreigners Affairs Department.

The regulations also gave foreigners living in the country before the enforcement of these measures a grace period ending on April 30.

The source said that special follow up teams have been formed at various police departments and at the foreigners and borders departments to follow up on the implementation of these regulations.

Society warns of threat to environment from over exploitation of resources

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) has warned that the government, under pressure to provide people with vital public services, has not considered the potential threats inherent in the over exploitation of the Kingdom's natural resources.

RSCN President Anis Muasher said in a speech delivered at the Orthodox Club on Sunday evening that water and other natural resources in the country were under threat due to an over-use of these resources in a way which is harming the long-term interests of society and future generations.

He blamed both private and public sector industrial and housing projects which he said had destroyed vegetation and wildlife in many parts of the Kingdom. Mr. Muasher said the area of agricultural land in Jordan has been reduced in a matter of years from 4.5 million dunams to 3.25 million today.

"Jordan, which was once almost self-sufficient," Mr. Muasher told the audience, "today imports 80 per cent of its food needs."

Despite what he described as a "positive government response" to appeals by his society, Mr. Muasher said the government was "under pressure and unable to think about the future." He said the government was having difficulties catering to environmental necessities while responding to the ever-growing and urgent needs of the population.

He said that while it is the duty of the government to protect the environment, it is also the duty of the citizen to protect the environment.

Underlining the importance of vegetation, he said that besides stopping soil erosion and preserving animal life, it has been



Anis Muasher

of the RSCN and citizens to cooperate and help preserve natural resources. It was the government's duty to determine, through legislation, the relationship between the citizen and his environment, and safeguard the interests of future generations.

He said that despite being occasionally accused of "constructing development and progress," the RSCN has scored several triumphs for nature, namely through the establishment of several wildlife reserves thus saving a number of wild animals from extinction, and by controlling activities threatening natural life in Aqaba and other areas in the Kingdom.

The RSCN has been diligently trying to assert a national strategy for the conservation of nature to be adopted by the government. The society is also cooperating with the Ministry of Education for the purpose of including material in school curricula stressing the importance of protecting the environment.

Slides on the society's work prepared by Mr. Mansour Muasher were also shown after the lecture.

Project for senior citizens' village awaiting land allocation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The construction of a village for senior citizens has been further delayed, according to Mr. Fakhr Bilbeisi, the vice president of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

Initially, GUVS planned to build a modern village for senior citizens on a piece of land offered by the government near Na'our. "However, we were later informed by the Department of Lands and Surveys that the piece of land had already been allocated for another purpose," said Mr. Bilbeisi. The union is presently waiting to be appropriated another piece of land which Mr. Bilbeisi hopes will be allocated in the next month or two.

Last year, GUVS introduced the idea of a village as a means to accommodate the increasing number of elderly in Jordan. The Ministry of Social Development has predicted that the number of senior citizens will reach 160,000 by the year 2000, many of whom will turn to society for their needs.

The village will extend some services to the elderly. For the initial stage, GUVS has provided JD 50,000 and at the moment the

money is in a bank collecting interest, added Mr. Bilbeisi.

He said in an earlier interview that model homes for the elderly in the west, have been utilised to create a plan appropriate for Jordanians' needs.

Facilities

The plan includes small, separate houses for those senior citizens who want their privacy and dormitories for those who need help in moving and eating. An industry in the vicinity has agreed to give senior citizens the opportunity to work and sell their produce and a gymnasium for sports activities will also be included, he said. He added that the infirmary will have full-time nurses and doctors and that the village will be run by its own water and electricity generators.

This project is being carried out in consultation with the Ministry of Social Development and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund. Once the land is allocated and the primary stage completed, they will promote the project by asking for contributions, said Mr. Bilbeisi. The proposed time for completion is another two or three years.

Man admits clubbing brother-in-law to death

RUSEIFA (J.T.) — A 27-year-old labourer, identified only as Z.A.S.S., killed his brother-in-law on Friday and disposed of the body along the Mahes road, public security sources said on Monday. The sources added that Z.A. killed his brother-in-law in collusion with a 24-year-old citizen from Zarqa, identified as Y.M., after a family dispute. The victim died from injuries after being beaten with a club, the sources added. The man was arrested by the police authorities and after questioning he admitted killing his brother in law.

Contacts underway to hold unofficial Arab summit

(Continued from page 1)

Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat who met here on Monday afternoon. The talks between the King and Mr. Arafat were the first since Jordan broke relations with the PLO leadership last year, when the latter refused to accept U.N. Resolution 242 as the basis for a peaceful settlement for the Palestinian question. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Qasem, and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. The Palestinian side included PLO Executive Committee members Brigadier Abdul Razaq Al Yahya, Mohammad Milhem,

Jaweed Al Gboussein, Abdul Rabim Ahmad, Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Saeb, and Fatah Central Committee member Hani Al Hassan.

According to sources close to the meeting, both King Hussein and Mr. Arafat strongly supported the idea of organising "an unofficial Arab summit on the fringes of the OIC summit. The sources said that the two sides also discussed the resumption of the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the Support of the Steadfastness of the Palestinian People inside the Occupied Territories. The two sides also discussed the Iran-Iraq war and

the "war of the camps" between the Syrian-backed Shi'ite militias and the Palestinians in Lebanon.

During the foreign ministers' meetings Jordan and the PLO appeared to endorse the same position vis-a-vis the "camps" war. Jordan strongly supported a Palestinian-drafted resolution which condemned attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps. The resolution, however, was amended, following a Syrian protest, and the words "Anatolia" were omitted with Palestinian approval.

"Syria, however, refused to attend a meeting for a sub-committee designated with discussing the war of camps in Lebanon in protest against the Egyptian presence in the

committee.

Another major point of inter-Arab differences, that is the controversial visit by Shimon Peres to Morocco last summer, was avoided during the foreign ministers' meetings and Arab officials said that the issue would not be discussed during the summit. "The OIC is a loose forum and some Islamic countries have a certain level of relations with Israel," an Arab official explained. "Moreover, the organisation would find itself in a rather awkward situation discussing the Iran meeting when it has readmitted Egypt into the organisation." The official told the Jordan Times that many representatives of the Arab governments have agreed that it was better to discuss the Iran meeting at an Arab summit.

King Hassan of Morocco, who had presided over the last OIC summit in Morocco is not attending this summit. The other Arab leaders who are absent are Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. But during the summit, Iraqi protocol staff rushed out in the middle of the opening amid reports that Col. Qadhafi was on his way to the summit. Other sources, however, said that President Hussein was also expected to show up. Well informed sources had said that Col. Qadhafi had sent a message saying that he was on his way to Kuwait.

Reports about a possible arrival by Col. Qadhafi coincided with unconfirmed reports here that

Libya was reconsidering its position on the Iran-Iraq war. According to senior Arab officials, the Libyans have privately expressed to Arab officials visitors, that they were reassessing their stand on the PLO leadership and the Iran-Iraq war in the light of the "war of camps" in Lebanon and the U.S. secret shipment of weapons to Iran.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti government has enforced extremely strict security measures in and around the luxurious palace of conferences, which has been especially built to accommodate leaders of the Islamic and Arab nations.

Kuwaiti soldiers dressed in blue, grey and black checkered combat uniforms swarmed the area where the conference is being held. While similarly painted armoured vehicles were seen everywhere, Military checkpoints roamed the streets of the exclusive residential area in the northern part of the Kuwaiti capital, while journalists and delegates were strictly searched by Kuwaiti security who were using modern security detectors and screens.

The security measures were stepped up after the explosion of a bomb near the Meridien Hotel, where most of the journalists are staying, but according to well-informed conference sources Iran has sent an official letter to the conference leadership saying that it "had no intention to sabotage the conference."

The letter, according to the sources, was distributed to all delegations.

2 more abducted in west Beirut

(Continued from page 1)

Larry Speakes told reporters in a statement on the latest kidnappings.

Noting that the U.S. government had long urged private American citizens to leave Lebanon, he added: "There is a limit to what our government can do for Americans in chaotic situations such as Lebanon today. ... Americans who ignored this warning clearly did so at their own risk and on their own responsibility."

"Answering reporters' questions, Speakes said some of those who were kidnapped at the weekend "were contacted as

late as last spring following terrorist incidents there."

He said they were among those specifically warned by the government last year that they should leave Lebanon or at least take precautions.

While saying the U.S. government's hand were tied as far as preventing people being kidnapped, he did not rule out the possibility of military or economic reprisals.

"We have resorted to military action in the past," he said. "There are a number of options that are at our disposal now but I don't want to speculate on what those options are." He turned aside repeated questions on that

issue, refusing to be drawn into discussing possible options.

Meanwhile West Germany has evacuated staff and security guards from its embassy in mainly Muslim west Beirut to the Christian sector of the Lebanese capital, a Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

"The embassy building has been closed temporarily on security grounds and the staff and guards have moved to Jouneieh," Beirut's Christian port, he said. The move followed the kidnapping last week of West German businessman Rudolf Cordes, 53, and engineer Alfred Schmidt, 47.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Self-defeating isolation

TRUE, the Iranian boycott of the fifth Islamic conference is a setback, but we think that the setback is for Iran rather than for the Organisation of Islamic Conference. By staying away from the Islamic deliberations, the Iranian leaders have in effect decided to forsake the Islamic World and have chosen a path which is alien to Islam and the Islamic peoples. By declaring beforehand that Iran would reject any resolution on the war, the Iranian leadership must obviously have decided to isolate itself from the rest of the Islamic countries, as well as from the rest of humanity.

The pretext which Iranian officials have advanced in support of their decision to boycott the Islamic conference is dubious and untenable. To allege that the Kuwaiti venue is improper because Kuwait has taken sides on the issue of the Iran-Iraq war is, in itself, untenable. Iranian officials must know by now that they would have to search endlessly and in vain to find Islamic countries which have not yet taken a position on the war. After six years of bitter fighting between the two Islamic countries, and Iran's rejection of every peace initiative, whether by the Islamic or international community, the Iranian government should not be too surprised that Kuwait has chosen the side which calls for reason, common sense, and an end to the shedding of Islamic blood. Maybe there are some countries which stand behind a facade of neutrality and have not formally announced a position on the Gulf conflict, but there is hardly one single Muslim country that has not voiced regret and anger at the Iranian refusal to cooperate with the various offers to end the war.

The Iranian leaders would be well advised not to deceive themselves into believing that they enjoy support from any corner of the earth. And, lest they forget, there is a cardinal principle in Islam which calls for *Al Shura* among the Islamic peoples in case of conflict, and there are other cardinal tenets of the Islamic faith which abhor the shedding of Islamic blood by Islamic hands. The fifth Islamic summit is in essence a *Shura* forum for the Islamic community to talk to one another and seek solutions for their conflicts and challenges. Would Iran not be in a better position if its leadership attended this summit and joined hands with the rest of Islam, and with humanity as a whole, in the search for an honourable solution to this inter-Islamic conflict. Some forty-six Islamic countries have decided to convene in Kuwait over the objections and protestations of Iran. This is a clear message to the regime in Tehran that the Islamic World wants an immediate end to the war, no matter what grievances and complaints have been advanced, by either side. The message may not exactly be to the Iranian mullahs' liking. Nevertheless it is the message that they should hear and listen to, clearly and carefully.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Historic task for summit

LEADERS of the Islamic and Arab nations Monday open a summit conference in Kuwait amid an atmosphere marked with hope and deep responsibility, and appreciation of the current grave events in the Arab and Islamic worlds, and the challenges threatening them. Of course, some positive factors at the outset of the meetings do not mean that the way is laid with roses. Everything possible should be done to arrive at fruitful results that would benefit Arabs and Muslims. These leaders are now faced with crucial problems to solve and with differences among Islamic countries to overcome, before arriving at positive results. These leaders have to tackle the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Gulf war and foreign designs to impose hegemony on the Arab and Muslim nations. These are grave issues plaguing the Arab and Muslim countries and require solutions from the summit. This meeting in Kuwait is more than a gathering for reconciliation among leaders and it is rather a chance for these leaders to handle these challenges and work together for regaining their usurped holy places and preventing their land from falling under foreign domination. In addition, the summit is a chance for the leaders to find means of bolstering their economic cooperation and helping one another in bringing about stability and progress to their nations.

Al Dustour: For the sake of the nation

ARAB and Islamic leaders are meeting in Kuwait today (Monday), full of hope that they will come out with resolutions and actions that will serve their nation. It is a chance for these leaders who represent one quarter of the world's population to re-examine the present situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds, and find means for solving problems affecting the lives of their people and threatening their future. The meeting in Kuwait is taking place amid very critical circumstances which call for intensification of efforts on the part of all the leaders of this nation and common threats make it imperative on them to come up with speedy and effective solutions. The summit in Kuwait is confronted with the question of continued Israeli occupation of Arab land and holy places including Al Aqsa Mosque, and Israel's arbitrary measures and atrocities. They also are confronted with the on-going Gulf conflict that has been sapping the resources of the Arab and Islamic nations for nearly seven years. Perhaps the Gulf conflict now takes priority over all other considerations, because it is a war that continues to weaken the Islamic nations, rendering them incapable of taking meaningful action to regain their usurped territory in Palestine.

Sawt Al Shaab: Serious issues for summit

THE Islamic summit opens in Kuwait today (Monday) as the Arab and Islamic nations face a crossroads and a turning point in their history. It is true that the leaders of the two nations have opted for reason and decided to meet in Kuwait to try to solve the problems of their nations, but these leaders have grave issues on their hands and serious questions to tackle. Apart from striving to achieve solidarity among their nations, these leaders will tackle the Iran-Iraq war in a bid to find an end to the bloodshed and a lasting solution for the conflict that has been going on for nearly seven years. They also are confronted with the Palestine question and the issue of the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland; the Lebanese question and the problem of Afghanistan. Therefore, we can say that the summit in Kuwait represents one of the most significant Arab and Islamic meetings in modern history.

Israelis continue shifting towards more belligerence

The following article is reprinted from the London-based Middle East Eye. The writer is an Israeli living in London and author of The Un-Jewish State.

By Akiva Orr

AN opinion poll conducted in Israel in September by the Smith Institute (which predicted the outcome of the last Israeli elections with a 98 per cent accuracy) asked: "Should Israel offer the Arabs a territorial compromise in Judea-Samaria-Gaza in return for guarantees, in peace negotiations?" meaning: should Israel hand back the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in return for a peace treaty with the Palestinians? No, said 54 per cent; Yes, said 37 per cent. The same question was asked earlier, in February. The answers then were: No — 50 per cent, Yes — 41 per cent.

The answers to the following questions in a series of polls are significant: (source, *Davar* 2 October 1986).

These results should make it clear to all those concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict that Israel will not return the West Bank or Gaza to the Palestinians. Of the two major political parties in Israel, the extremist nationalist Likud is committed — ideologically and politically — to strengthen Israel's hold on these territories. The Labour Alignment (*Ma'araki*) has a strong desire to annex these territories but it is worried about the problems which the 1.5m Palestinian inhabitants will cause, and it lacks the courage to suggest

any policies which will antagonise a nationalistic electorate.

As the West Bank and Gaza are not going to be handed back to the Palestinians, nor to any other Arab state (such as Jordan or Egypt), how does Israel intend to

occupied in 1967 any democratic rights. This is the reason why the Knesset has refused for these 20 years to officially annex these territories. If the territories are annexed their inhabitants will have the right to vote and share equal rights with all other Israelis. Such a possibility is a nightmare which haunts many Israelis, especially the Labour leadership.

Question: If the PLO will officially recognise Israel and refrain from terrorist acts, should we negotiate with it?

	Yes%	No%	Don't know%
Aug. 1986	45	52	3
Feb. 1986	44	51	5
May 1986	42	53	5
Sept. 1986	43	52	5

Question: Do you support the expansion of the settlements in Judea-Samaria?

	Yes%	No%	Don't know%
Feb. 1985	37	58	5
May 1986	43	53	4
Sept. 1986	45	49	6

Question: Do you support those who act to make the Arabs leave Judea and Samaria?

	Yes%	No%	Don't know%
Feb. 1985	29	68	3
May 1986	34	59	6
Sept. 1986	38	58	4

deal with the 1.5m Palestinians who have lived for the last 20 years under Israeli rule? Israel vehemently refuses to grant the 1.5m Palestinians of the territories

In trying to solve this problem they come up with the most bizarre "solutions", the gist of which is that the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza

will participate in the politics of Jordan! This kind of "solution" is labelled "autonomy". How come? The Palestinians will be free to vote for political parties in Jordan, whereas their land, life and property will be under absolute Israeli rule and they will have no say in the way their cities are run. Those who think such a solution could not be serious should consider the following opinion of Professor Yehzekel Dror, director of the Centre for Security Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a key Labour Party expert on this subject:

The Palestinian issue can only be solved by some kind of Jordanian solution. Several scenarios support this conclusion: If Israel unilaterally implements autonomy, the Arabs achieve political rights and statehood only with Jordan; if Israel annexes Judea and Samaria demographic realities make it essential for the Arab population to realise its political rights in Jordan; and if a quasi-independent Palestinian entity is set up in Judea and Samaria, its only chance for a long-range viability lies in taking over Jordan. (*Jerusalem Post*, 2 October 1986).

The "demographic realities" he refers to are the Israeli anxiety about sharing power with 1.5m Palestinians whose birth rate is higher than the Jewish population, and who might become a majority in Israel. It is not a "demographic reality" that "makes it essential for the Arab population to realise its political rights in Jordan" but a

neurotic refusal of most Israelis to transform Israel into a democracy of its actual inhabitants. Professor Dror's view is shared by most Alignment leaders.

As for the "quasi-independent Palestinian entity" scenario, can anyone seriously suggest that it will "take over Jordan"? Yet this suggestion hints at another option lurking in the minds of many Israelis, namely, to expel the Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza into Jordan and let them create their state there. This proposal is Rabbi Meir Kahane's declared policy, supported (according to the opinion poll quoted above) by a third of the Jewish population, and almost certainly by the majority of the Likud leadership — and the Alignment leadership, although they do not admit it publicly.

To sum up: The balance of forces within Israel is overwhelmingly tipped in favour of those who insist on retaining the West Bank and Gaza for good. The Palestinian resistance movement and all the Arab states, separately or together, lack the military strength to force Israel to change its policy on this issue. The internal strife within the Arab World makes it unlikely that it will wield its considerable economic and political weight to change the situation. The United States, the only foreign power capable of forcing Israel to evacuate the West Bank and Gaza, is unwilling to do so and has been fobbed off successfully for the last 20 years.

These circumstances force all those involved in this conflict, particularly the Palestinians

themselves, to consider seriously the possibility that the West Bank and Gaza will remain under Israeli rule for the foreseeable future. Moreover, if this possibility is accepted, policies will have to be reshaped accordingly. Of all the factors involved in this issue the struggle of the Palestinians in the occupied territories for the most basic democratic rights now looms as the one capable of making the conflict resemble more and more that in South Africa. The Israelis do not wish to appear to be like the racist whites in South Africa, but the struggle of the Palestinians in the occupied territories for elementary democratic rights — which they have been denied for 20 years and see no prospect of getting in the future — pushes Israel ever further into an openly racist role.

The recent killing of the student demonstrators at Bir Zeit University followed by the storming of the Ramallah hospital by Israeli soldiers, firing their way through the wards in an attempt to snatch the bodies of the killed students from the morgue to prevent a public funeral which would turn into a mass demonstration against the Israeli occupation, highlights a new phase in the struggle. Israel is becoming more violently racist, and the Palestinian struggle is becoming more like the struggle of the blacks in South Africa. The fact that Israel is trapped by its obsession to retain the occupied territories at all costs could be turned into an asset by those who struggle for democracy and justice.

Britain and 25 years of change in the Mideast

In a speech to the London-based Middle East Association, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, outlined his country's views on the problems and developments in the Middle East. In his speech, delivered on Jan. 22, Sir Geoffrey discussed Britain's perceptions of changes in the area over the past 25 years and of ways to deal with them. Following is the full text of the speech:

IT is an understatement to say that the Middle East has undergone momentous changes during the 25 years of your association's existence.

Oil has transformed the economies of many of the states of the region. They are now the masters of their own resources. The oil price increases of 1973 in particular, brought an unprecedented increase in prosperity.

There is no colonial presence in the Middle East. New found wealth has bolstered the political independence of those states concerned. It has allowed them to play an increasingly prominent role in international affairs.

The strident nationalism of the 1960's — often anti-colonial in inspiration — has largely disappeared. But two new phenomena have emerged which each in their very different ways challenge stability in the region and beyond: international terrorism and the unpredictable effects of religious fundamentalism.

Wars — two between the Arabs and Israel, the Lebanon civil war and the Iran-Iraq conflict — have shattered the peace of the area and cost hundreds of thousands of lives.

That brief summary of developments is enough to reveal both the opportunities for and the threats to trade with the area. It is our job as exporters to grasp the opportunities. It is our job as politicians to try to minimise the threats.

Of all the threats we face, terrorism is the most dramatic. It has impinged on the lives of innocent people world-wide. This sort of indiscriminate violence cannot be ignored. No country is immune. No government can buy protection from it.

Of course, we must tackle the causes. Many terrorist groups

civilising force for centuries. Its influence can now be discerned world-wide. From Regents Park to Jakarta, we see the vitality of Islam.

In a sense, most Muslims are fundamentalists. They care deeply about their religion and take it seriously. But most of those active in the cause of fundamentalism talk of the defence of Islam, in other words the preservation of their values. Only a few are engaged in the export of revolution. Lebanon has become the cockpit of the extremist experiment, with fanatical groups competing for influence, or merely sowing destruction by mass murder, hostage-taking and assassination.

The most intransigent of these groups have internationalised the issue by their attacks on innocent Westerners.

We condemn terrorist violence, whatever ideological arguments may be deployed in attempts to justify it. This government is convinced that it is a mistake to do deals with hostage takers.

Arab-Israeli conflict

Amidst all the changes I have described, the one unchanging feature, alas, has been the collective failure to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute. This casts a permanent shadow over the region and remains the biggest single long-term threat to security and therefore to the environment in which you are trading.

Confrontation between Israel and its neighbours has been nourished by myths on both sides.

— Among Arabs that with their numbers and financial strength time is on their side.

— Among Israelis that they can indefinitely ignore the aspirations and frustrations of the Palestinians under occupation without destroying the "democratic" values of Israeli society.

Surely five wars and 40 years of sullen suffering have shown that there are no victories to be won except when each side recognises the strength as well as the legiti-

timacy not of its own but of the other's position.

— Israel is there to stay. It has a right to security within recognised boundaries.

— The Palestinians are a people who cannot be wished away. Can there be real peace.

— Until Israel is freely accepted by the Palestinians whose future is stake in any negotiated settlement?

— Until the Palestinians are permitted to exercise their right to self-determination?

— Until representatives of the Palestinians take part in negotiations?

— And until those representatives, the PLO or whoever they may be, in turn commit themselves unequivocally to repudiate violence and accept Israel's rights?

Sooner or later a bargain must be struck. I wish that more people in the lands where snags were first created would understand the Arab proverb "rather a bird in the hand than ten on the tree." All of us who deal with the Middle East and have a stake in its future stability and prosperity have a role to play.

— In understanding and explaining the fears and aspirations which have left such a bitter legacy of suspicion and mistrust.

— In trying to defuse the flash-points of tension.

— In searching for points of common agreement.

The United States are best placed to help. Dick (Richard) Murphy has just been in the Middle East. These renewed efforts to encourage agreement between the parties must be energetically pursued.

We, and our European partners, will continue to be active but realistic in promoting negotiations. There is a growing consensus in the region that an international conference properly managed could help. Shimon Peres, with whom I had very friendly and useful talks last night, has endorsed this approach. And it has strong Arab support. But any conference must show restraint and allow

relief workers to carry out their essential humanitarian work. Naturally we think particularly of those British citizens missing there whose fate is unknown. We are doing all we can to obtain news of them — and, we can do so, to promote their release.

Ultimately only the Lebanese can solve their differences. But they need freedom from outside interference. That is why Israel must complete the withdrawal of its forces, why we supported the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate last week and why UNIFIL must be allowed to operate down to the border with Israel. It is in nobody's interest that instability in Lebanon should precipitate another major crisis in the Middle East.

The other disastrous conflict in the region, the Iran-Iraq conflict, continues to waste human and material resources at an alarming rate. The death toll is rising, while the economies of both countries are strained to the limit. It is not by resorting to chemical weapons, nor by disregarding appeals to negotiate, that the conflict will be ended. The latest battles to the east of Basra and Baghdad show that both sides still find it difficult to gain a decisive advantage.

It is remarkable that carnage on this scale has so far remained so localised. But the war could spread down the Gulf. Merchant ships are already being attacked. We deplore such attacks, which both endanger the lives of seamen and deter trade. In order to reassure those operating and working in merchant ships, the Royal Navy has stepped up its presence in the Gulf and will give assistance when this is needed.

We fervently hope the war will not spread. The combatants must be persuaded to sit down and talk. The United Nations remain best placed to help. The forthcoming meeting of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in Kuwait will be a good opportunity for friends of both Iran and Iraq to reaffirm the need to reach a peaceful settlement.

— We have strongly reminded the Israelis of their obligations as an occupying power to respect human rights. They proclaim their attachment to democracy and respect for the rule of law. But do all those subject to Israeli authority enjoy these rights to the same extent?

— We have rationalised and increased the EC aid programme to the occupied territories and increased the EC contribution to UNRWA.

— We have more than doubled our bilateral aid programme for the Palestinians to £1 million a year, half to be channelled through Jordanian institutions.

— We have also announced a contribution of £10 million to the new Jordanian 5 year plan.

Nowhere in the Middle East have innocent civilians suffered more than in the unending tragedy of Lebanon. Our hearts go out to victims of the fighting in all the communities. To victims of the Lebanese civil war, of Israel's invasion and continuing occupation, of the current deplorable outbreak of fighting between Amal militia and the Palestinians, and of indiscriminate acts of terrorism. All groups in Lebanon must show restraint and allow

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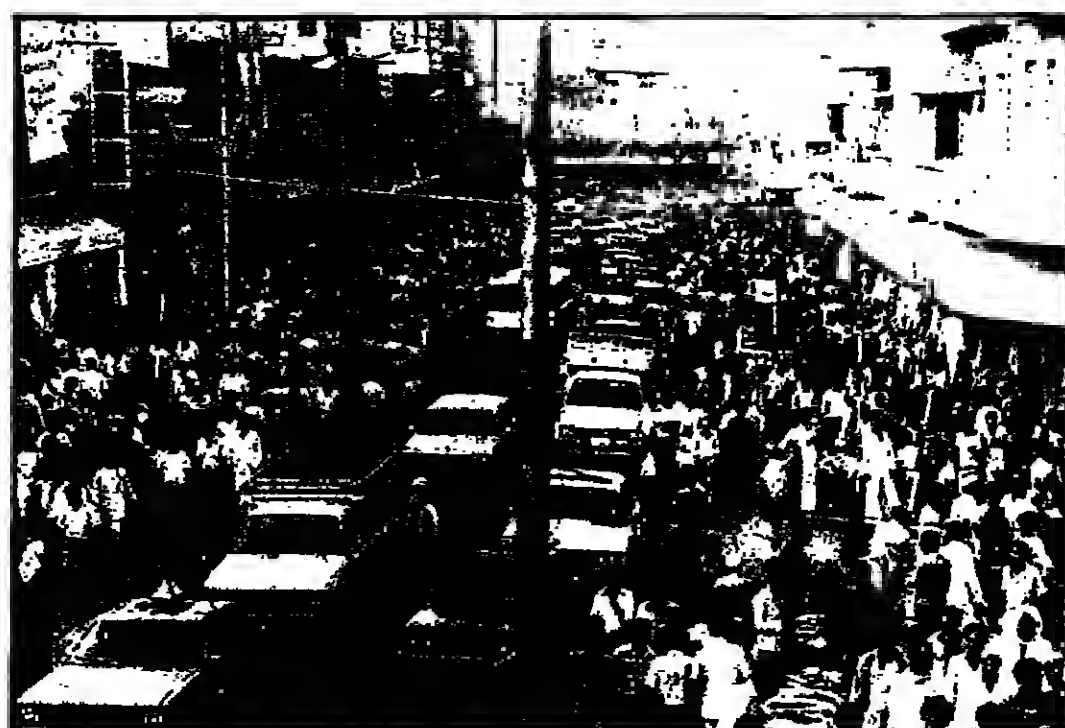
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An example of Amman's 'first ring' architecture



'Amman's downtown: Warm, noisy, alive and kicking'

Amman's architecture: An urban or an identity crisis?

By Jafar Toukan

The writer is one of the leading architects in Jordan and the Middle East. The following is a lecture he delivered last month in Amman.

IN the past few years I faced many different forms of the same question: Is Amman a beautiful city, and if not, why? and what can we do about it?

I am sure all of you have paused and wondered about these questions with a certain degree of anxiety and skepticism. Few may be optimistic and find Amman beautiful, I am not one of those. But I must make a clarification here: I am talking strictly from an urban and architectural point of view. I see many positive aspects of life in Amman, but certainly urban and the architectural aspects are not among them. I also feel a strong concern about what may have led to this unfortunate situation and sincerely hope that something could be done to prevent Amman's urban crisis from extending to other positive aspects of its life and destroying them too.

Let me demonstrate briefly what I mean by Amman's urban crisis. First, let us take the present Amman through the history of its growth and, for this purpose, imagine it as having a series of concentric rings, around the downtown area of the city, representing distinct phases of growth.

The 'first ring' marks the period from the 1920s to 1948, the second from 1948 to 1956, the third from 1956 to 1967, the fourth from 1967 to 1976 and the last from 1976 onwards.

These phases were characterised by convulsive growth patterns resulting from sudden increases in population, and thus creating tremendous pressure on the social, economic and administrative aspects of life in Amman.

I am sure each of you must have also noticed, even if not with particular interest, that distinct urban changes reflect the same ring patterns. An interesting coincidence is the sequence of the circles of Jabal Amman and the way they crudely relate to these growth rings.

It is an established fact that the urban fabric of a city is a true reflection of its history, and in an attempt to understand what is happening to Amman, let us go through the characteristics of the phases of growth so we may draw conclusions as to the impact of the social and economic atmosphere on the urban character of Amman.

The first phase of growth spanning from the twenties to the late forties was characterised by a fairly slow and natural evolution, where socio-economic forces were manageable and development curves were relatively parallel. Not much of this Amman is visible at the moment, much of it has been demolished, but the few remaining examples that are still visible testify to that period.

That period witnessed the birth and early formation years of the state; and they were filled with the zeal and solidarity of the founders. Yet the town was small, simple and hardly populated. It developed around the Roman amphitheatre and along the flood basin 'Sayl Amman.' The building technology at that time was basic. Almost totally indigenous-building materials were used. And the more well-to-do could bring artisans from the more developed cities to build their houses. Architectural forms and decorations reflected the prevailing architectural vocabulary of the region; one building was the natural development of the previous in a natural process of growth. Houses touched one another sympathetically and grew organically from the ground and on the hills in a fascinating cubistic compositions and in harmony with the landscape.

The second phase witnessed a sudden explosion of the population, from 60,000 to 200,000 within a fairly short period of time. The earlier part of this phase, although influenced by the sudden physical pressure, was

absorbed by a fairly strong social and economic homogeneity. Until the middle and late fifties, this homogeneity reflected itself quite effectively on the social and economic scenes. A quick look at the structure of the country as a whole would reveal the fact that all citizens could, in a fairly simple and intuitive way, participate with the administrators and the politicians in the decisions governing their life and future in this country. The urban and architectural quality of Amman at that period reflected clearly the atmosphere of a basic and simple kind of democracy.

Needs were addressed straight-forwardly and solutions were direct and effective. The town was naturally and spontaneously compatible with man. Streets and buildings, were at the service of man; and man loved the street and loved the building and decorated them. The street was an extension to his home-house and both were sympathetic to one another.

This period was also characterised by a certain degree of social and political confidence. We still believed that the loss of a precious part of the Arab World was only an unfortunate battle that we lost, and since the reason for the loss was 'found' — as numerous coups d'etat took place in the Arab World at the time — 'to eradicate the causes of the loss' — our hopes in our political future were still high and our outlook was optimistic.

On the other hand the economy held promise, although the oil wealth did not yet start to flow at that time.

This mood was reflected in the architectural and urban development: homogeneous and harmonious buildings almost touching each other grew around streets of a human scale. This second period came as a natural successor to the earlier formative years. The system of the state was developed in a way compatible with the size of the population and the country's available resources.

The physical aspect of the city again was, as well, a natural growth process of the first period, but the process was more organised and more conscious of building technologies. The needs of the house owners were very similar, variations happened in the detail, in the form of arches, freizes, capitals, etc. The garden was always an integral part of the living space, heavily used and almost always spilling its greenery into the street. Stairs, gates, rails and fences were always handled with sensitivity to the street and the passer-by. And there was no pretence: There was elegance, modesty, and homogeneity. This homogeneity was starting to give Amman a special identity and character, a definite scale; and stone was a unifying theme that one could say Amman was becoming a concerto to stone.

During this period not only the owner loved his house — the builder, the joiner and the painter also loved it and were all proud of their work. Those houses reflected this love, as well as a clear sense of identity. Man in those days knew himself well enough, values were common to all, and morality and the pursuit of excellence prevailed. Economic differences among people did not represent justifications for severe social stratification, and I still remember the days when it was good manners for one to be discreet about his wealth.

The first half of the sixties witnessed a change of mood. Little knowledge, a little more wealth, and high hopes on the one hand; and on the other, caution in planning the country's economic and social development.

As is naturally expected, the city very sincerely reflected this 'image.' Architecture and planning demonstrated the little wealth, the little knowledge and the high hopes.

Streets, public buildings and public spaces, or the absence thereof, reflected conservative wellbeing, but little awareness of the common needs of a rapidly growing population.

After the 1967 War, we were exposed to very contradictory external and internal forces.

1. A national disillusionment and frustration of defeat.

2. A loss of a major part of the country resulting in a loss of a major indigenous economic resource.

3. A sudden increase of population — almost 50 per cent — creating both economic and social liabilities.

4. A restless political state of affairs culminating in the unfortunate conflict of 1970.

5. An increase in the number of university graduates, especially professionals.

This state of affairs resulted in a fairly complicated problem, both socially and administratively. With its limited resources and unfamiliarity with modern management systems, the administration could hardly cope with the sudden surge of urban development and thus lagged behind the population swell. This sudden and enforced growth in turn weakened the long-established intimacy between citizens and administrators, a purely functional kind of relationship, and an impersonal atmosphere started to develop.

Man's interest became increasingly restricted to his house and to his work place. He shunned away from public places. There was a mounting public apathy towards participation in

communal activities and affairs. This is clearly apparent in the city growth in that period. The urban concerto became flat.

The city started growing faster and the administration was finding it more difficult to cope with change through the old means. There was a limited capability to research, analyse, diagnose and remedy the situation. The little wealth on the official level mainly helped in producing short-term solutions to existing problems — no time for forecasting and no time for preceptive or comprehensive planning.

Furthermore, the architecture of the later fifties and sixties witnessed the introduction of the academically qualified architect. A new player on the stage of the urban development, a young professional educated abroad, impregnated with architectural and planning concepts of the place where he studied, and too young to assimilate the new knowledge with his indigenous architectural stock. Those were the hey days of the international style of the West, and our architects then,

inevitably, experimented superficially with concepts of the international style. I say superficially because the economic and social conditions which produced that style in the West did not in any way apply here.

Ammani architecture in those days started its slide down hill with the little quality in the buildings of that period was certainly not the contribution of the good old builder who could still dominate the inexperienced architect, and who in turn — and because of the social complex — could not benefit enough from the experience of the builder.

The opening up of the Arab oil countries and the accompanying building boom sucked up all the good artisans and builders who were attracted by the vast opportunities there and left the young architectural movement in Amman on its own to experiment and try to find a direction without the support of the experienced technician — builder who could have been the only real link with its indigenous heritage.

One can detect in the buildings of this period a total misunderstanding of the nature of building materials, details and expressions of structural stability. The architectural quality declined further and faster.

Urban planning suffered even more, because it could not continue intuitively and slowly as it used to be, allowing no room for experimentation and dialogue. It had to be done and fast. Surveyors, and at best inexperienced architects had to carry out whatever planning work had to be done.

The 1973 War and the series of political setbacks that followed, and the continuation of the Israeli occupation deepened yet further the anxiety of the citizen. The Lebanese war in 1976 brought in more population and more wealth and yet more anxiety. The challenges to the administration increased without it having sufficient financial muscle to stand up to them. The administration, growing increasingly aware of those pressures and challenges, exercised serious efforts in reorganising its ranks; the planning was good but the implementation was not.

With the increase of population and flow of wealth in the country the growth rate exceeded the ability of the planning system. Houses were built long before services could reach them; economic differences became more and more pronounced.

In this atmosphere the worst construction boom took place in Amman, a confused, rich and fragmented community built the latest episode in Amman's urban fabric. What we see today is a chaotic mixture of houses of all styles, shapes and sizes were flung arbitrarily on the surface of Amman. Barren streets criss-crossed what used to be lovely hills and beautiful landscape. The citizen constantly wanted to break the building regulations, and the administration reluctantly allowed it. Even the available artisan lost his pride in his work, his interest became quantity at the expense of quality. Man's responsibility to the city ended at the gate of his fence and the duty of the city, as far as he is concerned, ended with glorified garbage container in front of his house-decorated gate.

Although the planner provided left-over green areas, they were generally inaccessible to the public. The planner, rarely cared about creating vistas and focal points of interest in the city, few such focal points were left by sheer accidents. Abu Darwish Mosque in Ashrafieh is an example.

In the later seventies, and in a well intended attempt to revise and 'modernise' the building code, a form of high rise



Jafar Toukan

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architecture emerged. A serious problem of scale came to the surface. The spirally rising land prices specially in the commercial areas encouraged owners to go high. Several mammoth towers loomed over the Amman skyline crushing below their dark shadows, the delicate homogeneity of the typical Amman small houses.

The lack of consciousness about the cityscape was mutually shared by both the citizen and the administration; on the street, along with the garbage containers, we could see, with very few exceptions, bad sculptures badly executed, TV antennas, roof tanks and solar heaters were dumped on roof without any attempt to integrate them with the building in any way.

In the 'individual' house only the specific owners of the house are what mattered the other man did not matter, the city did not matter. In the street and the urban space, man also did not matter. Cars mattered, investment mattered, but the poor man did not matter. Man had to look inward to compensate.

Man became isolated within the boundaries of his house; even the planner who is after all another citizen expressed this isolation in his planning. Endless rows of square plots flanking long lifeless streets. Isolation started to mean more prestige, the wider the streets and the wider the setbacks from the street and the neighbour, the more sought after became the neighbourhood.

People lost their contact with one another, they got out from the walls of the house to the car and from the car to the work place and vice versa.

No more street friends. No more neighbourly sentiments.

Everything is severely isolated. As the houses became the sole outlet for self expression and with the absence of the social bond, a very strange mixture of architectural and urban disasters emerged. The building and the street did not primarily serve man anymore. Houses and buildings are now meant to show off wealth, power and exclusivity, rather than warmth and comfort and social integration. Streets lost their human scale, priority was given to the car and the false concept that wide streets and boulevards meant great and beautiful city.

Through this rather depressing picture we can still see down town, Jabal Al Ola, Jabal Al Qusour, Alhashmi, Aljofeh, Alwehdet, bustling with life and reality, a homogeneous community enjoying a part of the town, down to his scale, warm, noisy, alive and kicking. Inspire of the traffic congestion, man there still dominates the car, and uses the street to its fullest. Homogeneity is beautiful, modesty is beautiful, expensive may be beautiful, expensive and pretentious is not beautiful.

In the past few years one can sense the isolated beginnings of Amman of some awareness about the citizen and his need for public spaces. The new Hashimiyah Plaza, and in that particular location, is a positive gesture from the municipality towards this awareness.

We can also notice, if we look hard, pockets of good architecture trying to take their place in the Amman urban scene. The municipality is called upon to tap this resource effectively and efficiently.

We conclude from all the above that the period of the late 40's and early 50's cultivated a healthy, natural and dignified kind of architecture, with identity and character, a true reflection of the man of that period, confident, relaxed and integrated within the system. Wealth may have been limited but there was ample mental luxury; man participated with the other man in the making of the city they shared. There could be more isolated material luxury now, but we certainly have lost the mental luxury.

But, after all, are we really talking about an urban crisis or an identity crisis?

India's Institute of Design: Shape of things to come

By Avinash Pancholi

AWAY from the din of textile millson the western banks of river Sabarmati in Ahmedabad, capital of the state of Gujarat in western India, nestles the National Institute of Design in its sprawling 21 acre campus. This prestigious institution has been maintaining a low profile, despite having nursed some of India's most creative brains in conceptual designs.

1987 marks the completion of 25 years of its illustrious history.

In April 1958, when the American designer couple, Charles and Ray Eames published the famous 'India Report,' the impression they created was that of a routine travelogue on the exotic East. Little did one realise that a passing reference on the 'functional utility of a simple lota' (a typical small Indian brass vessel for drinking water) would serve as the germ idea for one of India's premier institutions to blossom.

Justifying the project, the Eames had stated: 'The reason for (setting up) such an institute as we describe is that it will hasten the production of the 'lota' of our time. By this we hope that an attitude will be generated that will appraise and solve the problems of our coming times with the same tremendous service, dignity and love that the 'lota' has served in time.'

Quoting from the Bhagavat Gita, Eames wrote: 'You must perform your duty, regardless of reward.' And successive generations of students and faculty members of the Institute seemed to have been inspired by this teaching of the Gita, and dedicated themselves to achieving the ideals for which it was set up.

Initially conceived as a nursery for design teachers, the Institute has gradually diversified its curriculum to cater to the changing demands of modern times. As Mr. Ashoke Chatterji, former executive director and present advisor to the Institute has stated: 'Design is not art. It is not technology either, but an attitude towards the environment. It is the environment itself. Design is concerned with meeting users' needs and improving users' lives.'

Accordingly, students are trained in making animation films, designing posters, video editing, film processing, laboratory work etc. In fact, every conceivable discipline in visual communication and industrial design techniques is presented to strengthen the students' grounding on theoretical matters.

There are no examinations here because the performance of students is periodically assessed towards the end of every semester,' says Ms. Veena Rajpal, vice-chairman of the Institute. 'Just as the test of the pudding is in eating, the final year student has to do a project independently. A diploma is conferred on him only after the faculty is satisfied by the project.'

Apart from theoretical training, the Institute offers a very specialised 'client and consultancy' service. A programme for on-the-job training of students. 'The income from this service helps the Institute to cover at least 30 per cent of its expenses,' explains Ms. Rajpal. 'Assignments are thrown open, thereby providing an excellent opportunity to expose students and the faculty to real life professional challenges and requirements.'

With the emphasis thus on 'learning by earning,' the students are from time to time invited to live with artisans in villages and familiarise themselves with the traditional skills and rural artefacts. They are also provided with placement opportunities after completion of their courses in the Institute.

Some of the most visible and outstanding examples of the Institute's creations are the logos of the State Bank of India and the Indian Dairy Corporation, the monogram of Indian Airlines and the emblem of Doodh Darshan with the legend 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram' (Truth, Goodness, Beauty) underscored. Posters for the Government of India as well as

State governments on family planning, health, public sanitation etc. have also been designed by the Institute's Clients' Service department.

Apart from creating symbols and evocative messages, the National Institute of Design also designs and fabricates a wide range of industrial articles ranging from garments to pedal operated lathes. A blood oxygenator designed for the Shree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology at Trivandrum, in Kerala State in South India, has obviated the need for import of this gadget, thus saving foreign exchange. Its striking feature is that it combines the functions of a cardiostimulus reservoir, thereby serving as a multi-purpose, compact and easy to operate medical kit. This oxygenator has a hard shell disposable unit, with a transparent polycarbonate body.

For victims of cerebral palsy and paediatric ailments, the Institute has devised a special wheel chair which provides for simple games, a learning kit, toilet seat, etc. At a workshop conducted by the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Bombay, a special kit for the blind was also tried out by the students. Various skills like knitting, weaving, crochet, embroidery and applique work were taught, using waste material.

Apart from devising medical kits, the Institute has embarked on supplementing efforts promoting tourism in the country. Specially designed kits on Brajghoomi, Fatehpur Sikri, Kushinagar and Sravasti have already become exceedingly popular among foreigners visiting India. The students have also prepared attractive tourist maps of various cities and states, indicating the facilities available, time tables of the city bus service, etc. for tourists. Efforts at trying out off-beat projects have led to restructuring bus stops and water huts at important spots. From redesigning the simple bullock cart to the country's major power stations, the Institute's students are thus making their presence felt.

Recently the Institute made an animation film on leprosy, vividly recreating the sufferings of victims and society's apathy towards them. Another Institute film, 'National Highway,' won the prestigious All India Safety Awareness award.

Currently members of the faculty and students are busy with a project, 'Discovery of India Through Children's Eyes' due for exhibition at the forthcoming Festival of India in the Soviet Union. Only recently, it had mounted a similar multi-disciplinary exposition on India's tourist spots and festivals for the last Festival of India in the United States.

For all this pioneering work through the years the National Institute of Design has earned high commendation in India and abroad. Among many honours it has received the International Award for Design in Developing Countries or the ICSDI — Philip award in 1977.

In August 1985, the Institute received the World Design Award for 'future designs,' from the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design at its World Congress in the United States. The Council also honoured the Institute's founder, Charles Eames, with a posthumous award for being 'the most influential industrial designer of the 20th century.'

Three months later, in November 1985, the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers of United Kingdom, presented the Institute with the Sir Misha Black Memorial Award, in recognition of its 'distinguished contribution to design education.'

As part of its silver jubilee celebrations, it has instituted the 'Charles Eames Award' to perpetuate the memory of the great genius whose brainchild the Institute is. The award, to be presented every two years, would be given away for the first time in April 1987 — PTI feature.

Civil rights group sees wider gap between rich and poor

By William M. Welch

WASHINGTON — U.S. economic and social policies, including decreased domestic spending, have widened "a dangerous gap between the affluent and the poor," the head of a major civil rights group said Wednesday (Jan. 14).

National Urban League President John E. Jacob, in presenting the group's annual assessment of the status of blacks in the United States, accused President Ronald Reagan's administration of waging a "disinformation campaign" on domestic issues.

That campaign "is designed to convince the public that unemployment was no longer a problem, that the poor don't want to work and that social programmes simply compound social problems instead of helping resolve them," Jacobs said.

The civil rights leader made the comments in a statement issued with the release of the report, "The State of Black America — 1987." Included are chapters by 10 experts describing a "retreat from civil rights," how blacks are affected by the budget deficit and tax reform, black families, black economic status and other issues.

Faked punt propels NY to Super Bowl triumph

PASADENA, California (AP) — Phil Simms and the New York defence overcame a one-man show by John Elway as the Giants won their first Super Bowl by scoring 30 points in the second half to beat the Denver Broncos 39-20.

Simms, considered the lesser of the two quarterbacks in this game, completed 22 of 25 for 268 yards, including three touchdown passes, and was unanimously voted the most valuable player.

He also set a Super Bowl record with 10 straight completions during New York's second-half tear. His 88 per cent completion rate was an NFL playoff record.

Most of this came after a first half Sunday in which Denver outplayed the heavily favoured Giants, going off with a 10-9 lead that easily could have been 20-7 or 20-9. Early in the second quarter, New York held Denver without a point after the Broncos had a first-and-goal from their 1 and Rich Karlis missed field goals from 24 and 34 yards for Denver, one after that goal-line stand.

So dominant was Elway in that period that he accounted for 200 yards on his own — 187 passing and 13 rushing. That was 13 yards more than Denver's total offence when sacks are figured in.

Then came the third quarter, in

which the Giants outgained the Broncos by 163 yards to 2, scoring 17 points. From the time the Broncos led 10-9 until the Giants led 33-10, Denver was held without a first down, going out 1-2-3-punt on two occasions and Elway threw an interception on the other.

New York's second-half surge started innocently enough. Three plays netted 9 yards, and the Giant's punting team ran onto the field to punt from its own 46. Suddenly, the Giants shifted out of punt formation, and Jeff Rutledge, the second-string quarterback, came up behind the centre.

The ball was snapped, and Rutledge snuck for 1 yard and a first down.

Six plays later, Simms hit tight end Mark Bavaro for 13 yards, the Giants led 16-10 and the rout was on.

Denver, which went the entire third quarter without calling a running play, went 1-2-3-punt, and the punt was returned 25

yards by Phil McConkey to the Denver 36. Eight plays later, Raul Allegre's 21-yard field goal made it 19-10.

Again Denver went 1-2-3-punt, and again New York scored, going 68 yards in four plays with Joe Morris running over from 1 yard out following a 44-yard flea-flicker pass from Simms to McConkey.

Elvis Patterson intercepted Elway pass the next time, setting up a 6-yard scoring pass from Simms to McConkey. The ball bounced off tight end Mark Bavaro's hands and helmet, right into the hands of McConkey, who did a victory dance and ran off the field with the ball.

From then on it was garbage time. Otis Anderson had a 1-yard TD run for New York. Karlis had a 29-yard field goal for Denver, and Elway threw 46 yards to Vance Johnson for a consolation TD late in the game.

This was the fifth time in six years that an NFC team has won the Super Bowl. The last AFC team was the Los Angeles Raiders in 1984. The Giants won their three postseason games by a total score of 105-23, beating San Francisco 49-3 and Washington 17-0 en route to their first NFL title since 1956.

Brazilian soccer enters 3rd round of championship

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Veteran midfielder Socrates scored both goals in Flamengo's 2-0 win over Vitoria on Sunday. Flamengo qualified for the third round of the National Soccer Championship.

The tournament resumed over the weekend after a month-long vacation.

Thirty-six teams are competing for 16 berths in the third round, which starts next weekend. The last eight teams are to be dropped to the Second Division next season.

Twelve clubs already have qualified for the next round. The remaining four spots are to be decided in midweek games.

In Group I, the qualified teams are Palmeiras, San Paulo, Joinville and America of Rio, Botafogo, traditionally one of Brazil's top clubs, is in last place and is expected to be demoted to the

Second Division.

In games over the weekend, America eliminated Santos 1-0, Sao Paulo routed Joinville 5-0, Palmeiras downed Treze 2-0, and Bangu beat Ponte Preta 2-1.

In group J, Guarani, Fluminense and Flamengo already have qualified. The last berth will be decided among Gremio de Porto Alegre, Goias and Atletico de Goiania.

Vitoria, and central of Canuaru are to drop to the Second Division.

On Sunday, Flamengo defeated Vitoria 2-0, Guarani beat Gremio 1-0 and Goias tied 2-2 with Central. Fluminense downed Santa Cruz 2-0 on Saturday.

In Group K, the qualifiers are Cruzeiro, Portuguesa and Bahia, while Atletico de Curitiba and Internacional of Limeira will decide the final spot.

Maradona says he's OK to play Sunday

ROME (AP) — Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona returned Monday from Tokyo, where he performed in an exhibition match, and said he had sufficiently recovered from an ankle injury to play for his Italian club Napoli next Sunday.

Maradona played for a Latin American selection that downed the Japanese national team 1-0 Saturday in an exhibition to benefit the United Nations Children's Fund.

His participation had been in doubt because of an injury to his left ankle suffered a week earlier in a game against Brescia.

"I am fine," Maradona told reporters at the Rome Airport.

Hawke says Reagan will lose hat over America's Cup

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Monday he was confident he would keep his hat on and that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would lose his in a bet over the America's Cup yachting duel.

Hawke, on a brief visit to Cyprus, told reporters Reagan made the bet — a cowboy hat to an Australian bush hat — in a telephone call last week. He said "definitely" when asked if he was confident that Australia's Kookaburra III would beat Stars and Stripes for the yachting trophy in the final starting on Saturday off Fremantle.

Prince Ra'd calls for supporting sports for disabled

AMMAN (Petra) — The Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, president of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped, Monday called for supporting the handicapped to help them become constructive members of society.

The federation's vice president, Akram Masarweh, pointed out that the federation will hold a conference for sports for the handicapped here in Amman with the participation of local institutions and a number of Arab countries. The federation's secretary general, Yousef Al Karmi, said that a training scout camp for sports for the handicapped will be held in Aqaba in March. He added that the federation will recruit coaches from Britain, and West Germany to hold training course for local coaches working in the various institutions and centres sponsored by the federation.

Real Madrid closes on Barcelona

LONDON (R) — Next Saturday's Barcelona-Real Madrid Spanish soccer showdown would have been laden with potential drama even without Sunday night's events which left the two clubs separated by one point.

League leader Barcelona, who will be hosts on Saturday night, was held to a goalless draw at Valladolid where it was without four first-choice players, including England striker Gary Lineker, and had defender Julio Alberto carried off with a double fracture of the shin.

Barcelona's ill fortune contrasted with Real Madrid's 2-1 home victory over bottom club Osasuna which was sealed by a disputed penalty a minute from the end. The champion now has 35 points from 24 games compared with Barcelona's 36.

With the Italian League inactive because of the national team's European Championship qualifier against Malta — won 5-0 by Italy who now has six points out of six — and with other top continental leagues still in cold storage, the

Iberian peninsula was the main stage Sunday for club action.

In Portugal, Benfica increased its lead to two points with a 3-1 win over Maritimo international midfielder Carlos Manuel inspiring its success. Porto, who beat Chaves 2-1, and Guimaraes, held 1-1 by Vazquez, is second with 28 points.

Barcelona will have a chance to compare its form with Real's when it plays Osasuna in a cup tie on Wednesday — Real is away to Cadiz the same evening — but for both clubs Saturday's confrontation is the week's main event.

In addition to Julio Alberto, Welshman Mark Hughes is a definite non-starter against Real having picked up a fourth booking Sunday. This angered Barcelona coach Terry Venables who said: "Hughes was fouled 10 times and for one unimportant incident he got the yellow card."

Of the Barcelona players who did not play at Valladolid — Lineker, who injured his right

knee in training, right-back Gerardo Miranda, winger Francisco Carrasco and Roberto Fernandez — are expected to play against Real.

Osasuna's new signing, Irish international Michael Robinson, rocked Real Sunday night with a volleyed goal after 30 seconds. It took Real 63 minutes to equalise with a long shot by Argentine Jorge Valdano and then came Real's late winner, Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez scoring his fourth penalty of the season.

Real's performance did not impress the critics who accused it of kicking its way to victory. But coach Leo Beenhakker said: "We talked about it during the interval and the team reacted well in the second half."

Third-placed Espanol drew 2-2 at home against Real Sociedad after John Lauridsen in the 47th minute and Diego Oreyuela in the 56th gave it a 2-0 lead. Juan Mujika scored in the 59th minute for Real and Jose Vazquez one minute later.

Australia beats England in cricket cup

ADELAIDE, Australia (R) — Australia, with Allan Border and Steve Waugh sharing a crucial stand of 164 and their partnership attack rising to the occasion, pulled off a surprise 33-run win over England in the World Series Cup.

The victory Monday kept alive Australia's hopes of qualifying for the finals in the limited overs tournament. England look set to go through, with the other place effectively becoming a battle between Border's team and West Indies.

Australia, who won the toss, was reduced to 37 for three by a three-wicket burst from fast-medium Phillip DeFreitas before Border and Waugh decisively tilted the balance by lifting the total to 201 in the next 34 overs.

Border, who survived a missed chance on 29, struck 91 in 122 deliveries and Waugh, underlining his growing reputation as a middle order batsman, scored 83 in 120 balls to push Australia to 225 for six in its 50 overs.

Although a groin strain ruled out its main strike bowler, Bruce Reid, Australia was saved by the economy of medium pacers Simon

Davis and Waugh, whose two for 30 in 10 overs clinched the man of the match award.

Off-spinner Peter Taylor took three for 29 as England — 125 for two at one stage — suffered a stunning collapse in which its last eight wickets tumbled for 67 and it was all out for 192 with 11 deliveries left.

Australia, having lost its previous three cup matches, could scarcely have made a more inauspicious start when DeFreitas dismissed Geoff Marsh (8), Dirk Welham (9) and Dean Jones (8) in his first six overs.

Australia's problems could have been compounded had Border not been missed with the total 73 in the 23rd over. Australia's captain said afterwards he had decided to carry the attack to Ian Botham, but lofted a chance to Graham Dilley at mid-on which the fast bowler dropped.

Border struck five fours and a six before swinging a ball from DeFreitas to fine leg where Chris Broad beat a comfortable chance. The wicket enabled DeFreitas to finish with four for 35 from his 10 overs.

Although Davis, who took one

for 18 in eight overs, and Simon O'Donnell made early inroads, England's fortunes were swiftly restored by a polished stand of 70 for the third wicket by the prolific Chris Broad and captain Mike Gatting, who each hit 46.

However, the turning point of the innings came when Broad, Gatting and Allan Lamb fell within five overs.

Waugh had Broad caught from a lofted drive, while Taylor beat Gatting in the air and bowled him. In Taylor's next over, Lamb was caught in mid-pitch when Botham sent him back and he was beaten by a direct hit at the non-striker's end by Geoff Marsh from backward square leg.

Waugh bowled Jack Richards with a swinging delivery, leaving England to score a further 74 from the last 10 overs with four wickets in hand.

Its hopes were thwarted when Botham moved out of his crease for an attempted straight hit against Taylor and was stumped by Tim Zoehrer for 18.

England still lead the standings with six points from five matches, while Australia and West Indies both have four points.

Manute Bol towers above others in NBA

By Bill Barnard
The Associated Press

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Manute Bol's height and bony frame probably get him more stares than any other athlete in the world. When the Sudanese athlete enters a U.S. basketball game, there is an audible gasp from the crowd.

The 7-foot-7 (231 centimeter) centre for the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association is one of the tallest men in a tall game. And his needle-thin frame makes him look like a man on stilts.

He added 30 pounds (13.6 kilograms) during an intensive six-week programme last summer, and now is finding out what it's like to be asked about his weight as well as his height. Bol weighed 198 pounds (90 kilograms) at the end of last season, his rookie year.

He says the off-season work helped him "feel better about myself, taught me how to take care of myself — eat right and do the things I have to do to gain weight and strength and keep it."

"I found it takes a lot of hard work to take care of your body, but I knew I had to do it if I was going to help myself and my team."

Bol's programme was

supervised by Mackie Shiltone, who worked on fitness and nutrition with heavyweight boxing champion Michael Spinks. Shiltone used weight training and stamina and agility drills on Bol. He also monitored the Sudanese player's diet.

"Because of cultural differences, Manute didn't care for fish," Shiltone said. "He had ribs, chicken and so many cornish game hens I'm surprised he didn't fly away."

Bol is a member of the Dinka tribe from Ghorah in southern Sudan. He was discovered in the summer of 1982 while playing for the Sudan national team. He played one year for the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut before turning professional. He said he needed the money to help his sister in the Sudan.

Chuck Douglas, a public relations and coaching assistant for the Bullets, said Bol worked hard under Shiltone not only to please himself and his teammates, but with the hope that it would help deflect questions about his unusual dimensions.

"Everywhere I went last year, people talked about my body, and now I won't have to hear the m many more," Bol said. "My coaches and Boh (General Manager Bob Ferry) have always told me if I would work hard for them, they

would work hard for me. So that's what I'm trying to do."

"He doesn't understand how a stranger can just walk up to him and ask how tall he is," said Douglas, one of Bol's close friends. "One time, a chubby lady asked his height and he wanted to know how much she weighed."

"He has a real kidding nature, so sometimes he'll tell people he's 5-foot-2 (157 cm)."

Shiltone, after working with Bol, predicted the centre would rewrite the NBA record book.

On the court, however, Bol's career has been most affected by the arrival of three-time NBA most valuable player Moses Malone, who is about 9 inches (23 cm) shorter than Bol, but head and shoulders above him in basketball accomplishment.

After playing 26 minutes per game last season, Bol averaged just 16 minutes in Washington's first nine games this year. And after winning the NBA shot-blocking title in 1985-86 and setting a rookie record of 397 blocks, Bol has averaged less than three points and two blocks per game so far this season.

"When guys got hurt last year, I got to play a lot," Bol said. "This year, Moses is here. But I want to play more. Sometimes I get bothered by not playing. People say my time will come, but I don't want to wait for my time to come."

"There's no question my game is better than last season. I want to use the weight I have and show

what I can do."

Mark Eaton of the Utah Jazz, the NBA's 1984-85 shot-blocking champion, suggested last season that Bol couldn't sustain the pace of six or more blocked shots a game because the opposition would stop challenging him.

That prediction seems to be coming true. Regardless of Bol's playing time, he is blocking a shot about every 9.5 minutes this year, compared to one every 5.5 minutes last season.

"People don't like to get their shots blocked, so if they realise there's a man in there who will prevent them from going to the hoop, they'll alter their shot, which can be as good as blocking a shot," Washington coach Kevin Loughery said.

Loughery said that Bol's spectacular start last season overshadowed the fact that the Bullets considered him a long-range "project" when they drafted him in the second round in 1985.

"He's been an underdog every step of the way," Douglas said. "People said he would never play in college, and he did. Then they said he's never be drafted, and he was. Then they said he'd never make the team, and he did. Then they said he'd never play, and he did. Then they said he would never be a factor, and he led the NBA in blocked shots," he said.

"Now they say he'll never be a part of the offence. We'll see."

Exhausted skiers arrive at world championships

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland (AP) — Exhausted skiers travelled overnight from another race to prepare for the opening event of the Alpine World Championships in this Swiss resort. They found the top racer already in town.

A men's combined slalom inaugurates the two-week competition Tuesday.

While most skiers struggled for hours driving from Austria to Crans-Montana, superstar Pirmin Zurbriggen and a few teammates exploited perfect Swiss organisation for an easy trip on a combination of helicopter and private plane.

Zurbriggen, who scored his sixth World Cup triumph of the season winning the downhill at Kitzbuehel, Austria, is Switzerland's top hope for gold in

at least three World Championship races here.

The 23-year-old all-rounder from Saas-Almagell showed condition and determination in Sunday's downhill and slalom, held usually on the same day in the Austrian resort.

Zurbriggen piled up 261 points and headed towards his second overall World Cup victory, capitalising on first place in the combined standings.

The men's combined title of the World Championships will be awarded on the basis of results in Tuesday's slalom and in a downhill Friday.

Zurbriggen is the defending world combined champion. He also won the downhill gold in the 1985 Championships held in Bormio, northern Italy, and took silver in giant slalom.

Everton bungs first place bid

NOTTINGHAM, England (AP) — Neil Webb destroyed Everton's hopes of beating the English First Division soccer standings for the first time this season as he gave Nottingham Forest a 1-0 victory over the Merseysiders in a televised game.

In front of 17,009 fans, Webb struck after 25 minutes to give Forest its first victory in nine games, ending a barren, six-week spell that included elimination from both domestic cup competitions.

Everton had hoped Sunday to overtake Arsenal at the top of the First Division. On Saturday, Arsenal was upset 0-2 at Manchester United, its first defeat for 22 games.

But Sunday's result meant Arsenal stayed at the top of the table, two points ahead of Everton and four in front of the other perennial Merseyside challenger, Liverpool.

Forest moved into fourth place in the standings after Sunday's success, which owed much to Everton midfielder Trevor Steven's mistake that allowed Webb to score.

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Please bear in mind that the Embassy will be better able to assist you, should the need arise, if you are properly registered.

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8,000 march on presidential palace after Aquino's approval

MANILA (Agencies) — Last Thursday 15 demonstrators were shot dead when they tried to march on the presidential palace here, but on Monday protesters were greeted on the lawns of the imposing building by cabinet ministers and Carmelite nuns.

More than 8,000 demonstrators chanting Communist slogans, intermingled with shouts of "Cory, Cory," marched peacefully over a bridge near Corason Aquino's presidential palace to protest against the killing last Thursday by soldiers of the 15 peasant protesters.

In an unexpected move, they were allowed to walk past besides the palace's five-metre steel gates where they were greeted by Mrs. Aquino's staff, cabinet ministers and Carmelite nuns saying the rosary.

A loudspeaker truck in the parade rolled past the palace, declaring, amid cheers from the demonstrators, "Madame Aquino thank you for letting us over the bridge. But remember we had to spill blood to get here."

The rally united some of Mrs. Aquino's closest friends and advisers with her bitterest foes.

A bishop and cabinet ministers walked alongside leftwing militants. Nuns and priests and society matrons walked alongside peasant women. Supporters of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos, flashed his "V-for-victory" symbol alongside Communistists raising clenched fists.

About 2,000 bystanders watched as the protesters crossed Men-

diola Bridge where last week's shooting occurred.

It was there that marines opened fire when 10,000 peasants demanding land reform tried to force their way past barricades and a cordon of about 1,000 police and soldiers. More than 100 people were wounded.

Mrs. Aquino, in an emotional meeting Monday morning with farm and trade union leaders at which she was reported to have been close to tears, Monday lifted her ban on demonstrators crossing Mendiolita.

She ordered that the barricades and barbed wire be taken down and that soldiers stay in their barracks.

Among the first to cross the bridge was Farm Union Chief Jaime Tadeo, who declared: "This is victory. This bridge has cost us many lives. This bridge connects Malacanang (the presidential palace) to the people."

He was then embraced by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra as peasants shouted "land reform, land reform."

One person who crossed the bridge — a concrete slab that spans a stagnant storm drain 300 metres from the palace gates — was former Senator Lorenzo

Tanada, 88, a longtime Marcos political foe. Walking across with a cane, he declared "as long as there is a cause, I march."

Marchers hauled a black mock coffin as well as a large white cross demanding justice and signs reading "Corason Aquino, American puppet" and "Cory, sorry."

One man held a Time magazine cover showing her as the magazine's "Woman of the Year." Underneath, he had written: "Cory listen to the farmers or your Time cover will become a dried fish wrapper."

It was a noisy, festive crowd setting off firecrackers that converged first at the city's main post office before marching about three kilometres to Malacanang. Palace officials said they feared Marcos loyalists might cause trouble.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said earlier that loyalists had infiltrated both sides of last week's clash, which ended in the worst bloodshed of Mrs. Aquino's rule.

He told reporters there was proof "that Marcos loyalists had infiltrated both the peasant marchers and soldiers guarding the bridge and boulevard leading to the palace."

Mr. Benigno said there was great concern about who gave the order to shoot.

He told reporters that during a meeting with Mrs. Aquino Monday morning, Tadeo wept and told her, "I assure you Mrs. President they (the peasants) love you."

Crispin Beltran, a union lead-

er present at the meeting, said that Mrs. Aquino herself was close to tears. He said she said she wanted to visit the families of those killed but was afraid they would be hostile.

Meanwhile Defence Minister Rafael Iloilo accused Communist rebels, Monday of endangering a 60-day cease-fire declared last month to help end the 18-year-old insurgency.

"While we pledged to honour the cease-fire, there are serious breaches committed by the insurgents and this will bring us back to where we started," he said.

Iloilo, addressing a conference of senior military officials in the Manila suburb of Quezon city, also acknowledged that the Communist Party (CPP) had grown since the truce was declared on Dec. 10.

"The ceasefire has given the CPP the opportunity to organise, expand and mobilise," he said. The New People's Army (NPA) — the party's fighting arm — also has grown, he said.

An estimated 20,000 people have been killed in political violence since 1979, according to the military. Nearly 3,000 of the victims died in the 11 months of Corason Aquino's presidency.

Iloilo voiced his fears of a breakdown after the military command reported that two people were killed Sunday in a shootout between police and suspected NPA guerrillas.

Security officials said the gun battle occurred during a raid on a suspected NPA stronghold in San Miguel, Bulacan province, 60 kilometres north east of Manila.

China to expel American journalist

PEKING (R) — China said Monday it wanted journalist Lawrence MacDonald, an American working for a French news agency, to be transferred out of Peking as soon as possible. He was named Sunday in an espionage case.

The official New China News Agency reported that the Foreign Ministry had decided that MacDonald, who worked for Agence France-Presse (AFP) in Peking, had engaged in activities "which did not accord with his status as a journalist."

The New China News Agency announced Sunday that a university student in the Chinese port city of Tianjin had been arrested for passing intelligence material to MacDonald.

MacDonald is in Hong Kong at present, having delayed a return from holiday in Peking Sunday afternoon following the announcement of the student's arrest.

AFP's Peking bureau declined immediate comment as did MacDonald's wife, Hannah Moore.

The Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today required AFP to transfer as soon as possible its Peking-based reporter, Lawrence MacDonald, out of China," the ministry statement said.

The ministry said it had obtained conclusive evidence of recent activities of MacDonald's that did not accord with his status as a journalist and were harmful to friendship between the Chinese and French peoples.

Meanwhile China's Communist leadership has ordered that its campaign against pro-Western political ideas must not be allowed to affect economic reforms or the lives of ordinary people.

The Shanghai Liberation Daily's Sunday edition, seen in Peking on Monday, said Communist Party leaders had placed strict limits on the scope of attacks during the campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" blamed for causing nationwide student protests last month for more democracy and freedom of speech.

"Recently, leading comrades in (Peking) have pointed out several times that anti-bourgeois liberalism must not spill over into economic work and everyday life," the paper said.

New Delhi holds military parade on Republic Day

NEW DELHI (AP) — India paraded a Soviet-designed MiG-27 fighter jet and other military hardware Monday as the nation observed Republic Day, marking the 37th anniversary of the Indian constitution.

In Punjab state, meanwhile, militants defaced Indian flags to protest government policy toward the Sikh minority.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, threatened by Sikh terrorists, watched the parade in New Delhi from behind a bulletproof screen. The march of military units, equipment and flower-decked floats drew hundreds of thousands of Indians. The parade also was telecast live on state-run TV.

The annual display of India's military might coincided with renewed tensions with Pakistan. India and Pakistan have fought three wars since the two countries were created from the partition of British India in 1947.

In Amritsar, Punjab, on Monday, more than 15,000 Sikhs gathered at the Golden Temple for a religious council meeting, Amritsar reporters said.

The protesters burned and ripped up Indian flags and then hoisted the flags of "Khalistan," the name of their proposed independent homeland, on several buildings in the Golden Temple complex. Khalistan is Punjabi for "land of the pure."

Police stood by outside the temple but did not intervene in the demonstration, the reporters said.

Sikhs, whose religion is an offshoot of Hinduism, are a minority in India but a majority in the Punjab.

The parade included one truck-drawn MiG-27, which India is manufacturing under licence from the Soviet Union, but none of the 40 MiG-29s that recently began arriving in India.

India became the first country outside the Soviet Union to receive the advanced fighters, which it said it needed to counter the American-made fighter-bombers owned by neighbouring Pakistan.

Alan Perez Garcia, president of Peru, was the chief guest at the parade, which also was attended by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Police were on full alert after intelligence agencies warned of possible terrorist attacks by Sikh extremists.

Indian President Zail Singh, who reviewed the parade, had said in a pre-holiday address that the nation should fight "communal and divisive forces" weakening India.

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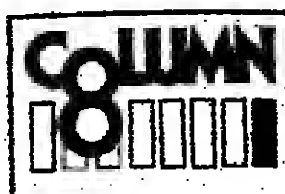
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50 diplomats escape prosecution

LONDON (R) — A British politician has said that as many as 50 foreign diplomats had escaped prosecution for offences in Britain by claiming diplomatic immunity, and said he would demand that they be named. Conservative member of parliament Peter Bruinvels said he would ask Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in parliament to publish the names of diplomats, most of whom were sent home by their missions, and the nature of their offences. "If the government do not publish the names, then I shall," he warned. "We must now get tough with these people."

Emperor Hirohito wanted to retire in 1951

TOKYO (AP) — A diary of the late keeper of the privy seal Koochi Kido states that Emperor Hirohito wished to retire in 1951 but did not because then-Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida refused to accept it, a Japanese newspaper has reported. The Yomiuri Shimbun, quoting professor Kentaro Yoshida of Rikkyo University, said the fact was contained in Kido's diary. Contents of the diary are expected to be included in a book Yoshida plans to publish soon, it said. Yomiuri said the emperor tried to retire on the occasion of the signing of the U.S.-Japan peace treaty in September 1951, six years after Japan was defeated in World War II. It quoted the diary as saying Yoshida once gave his consent to a plan for the emperor to announce his retirement at a ceremony celebrating Japan's independence on May 3 in 1952, but that plan was not carried out either.

More animal heart transplants expected

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Animal hearts will be transplanted successfully in humans before artificial hearts with comparable capabilities can be developed, a surgeon has told a conference on transplantation issues. Dr. Edward B. Stinson, who heads the heart-transplant programme at Stanford University, told colleagues that foreign tissue transplantation will provide the "ultimate product that we're all seeking" within the next 20 or 25 years. Doctors in Los Angeles, California, created controversy in October 1984 by transplanting the heart of a baboon into a newborn infant, identified as baby Fac, who lived about three weeks before her body rejected the organ. Dr. Stinson said most serious transplant laboratories "have at least a backburner project" investigating transplantation of baboon or other animal hearts for human use. The biggest remaining problem is tissue rejection, he said.

Addict threatens sister with AIDS

RAVENNA, Italy (AP) — A 23-year-old drug addict robbed his sister by threatening her with AIDS, newspapers have reported. "Give me your jewels or I'll attack you with AIDS," La Repubblica quoted Marcello Geminiani as telling his 24-year-old sister, Monica. The Rome daily and several other newspapers said the incident occurred last Thursday night at the sister's apartment near this city on Italy's northeastern Adriatic coast. Geminiani pointed the blood-filled syringe at her like a pistol and said "don't be stupid. Either give me the stuff or I'll prick you and you'll be finished like me," La Repubblica reported. The sister handed over the jewels, worth about a million lire (\$770), and he fled.

Chinese scientists unravel mystery of Qi

PEKING (R) — Chinese scientists have discovered that an ancient breathing art called qigong used to treat various diseases including cancer alters the molecular structure of liquids, the official China Daily has said. It said researchers using laser technology found that qi — the "life energy" transmitted from a "qigong" master — altered the molecular structure of water and three other liquids. China has more than 20 million practitioners of qigong, which is used to treat hypertension, gastric ulcers and cancer. Qigong has also been used as an anaesthetic during surgery, the newspaper said.

New political crisis in Italy may lead to elections

ROME (AP) — Feuding within Premier Bettino Craxi's five-party coalition government has sparked a new political crisis that could lead to early general elections, politicians say.

Mr. Craxi's Socialist Party and the dominant Christian Democrats have resumed the bitter squabbling that led to the collapse of Italy's 44th post-war government last June.

The polemics reached a peak over the weekend as Christian Democrat leader Ciriaco De Mita charged that the Socialists had left the country in a state similar to "pre-fascism."

Mr. Craxi, in Spain for a summit with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, told reporters that Mr. De Mita was making a "dreadful contribution to the aggravation of a political crisis."

The Socialist Party newspaper L'Avanti said: "We are witnessing from Mr. De Mita a crescendo of gratuitous polemics" which serve "to break the coalition and send the political situation into unmanageability and darkness."

Mr. Craxi's top aide, Claudio Martelli, said Sunday that Mr. De Mita's conduct "set two new records for the Christian Democrats: the historic minimum of electoral consensus and the historic maximum of political isolation."

Mr. De Mita, speaking Sunday at a Christian Democrat conference in the northeast coastal city of Rimini, kept up the offensive.

"We do not accept provocations or intimidations," he said. "We represent the popular force of Christian inspiration that in the last 40 years has guaranteed the

liberty and democracy of our country."

He accused the Socialists of "compromising the reasons for democracy and civil custom."

Asked whether early elections would be necessary, Mr. De Mita said: "I think elections should be held when they are due."

The next parliamentary polls are not scheduled until spring 1988, but Italian newspapers said Sunday that early elections now seem inevitable.

However, none of the parties wants to assume the burden for provoking the early polls for fear of being punished by the voters, the Rome daily La Repubblica said.

Mr. Martelli suggested in a television interview that the situation could be resolved with a "British-type" solution in which all the major parties in parliament agree "that the time is opportune to hear the opinion of the electorate."

The other partners in the coalition are the Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats.

Mr. Craxi, Italy's first Socialist premier, was forced to resign last June 27 after his coalition lost a parliamentary vote on a financing bill. His 34-month-old government had been Italy's longest-running since the end of World War II.

The collapse followed weeks of squabbling between Mr. Craxi and the Christian Democrats over which party should hold the premiership. The Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, have about three times as many parliamentary seats as the Socialists.

Seoul police fire tear gas to disperse protesters

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Police on Monday fired tear gas to disperse about 800 people gathered outside a church for a ceremony on behalf of a student who was tortured to death by police, dissident sources said.

About 30 tear gas shells were lobbed into the crowd, and protesters clashed with police, leaving one female student injured, they said. There were no immediate reports of arrests.

The National Assembly opened a special three-day session Monday to discuss the death of the student.

The special session was held at the behest of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), after initial reluctance, agreed to the session.

The student, Park Jong-Chul, 21, died of asphyxiation on Jan. 14 while being interrogated by police in connection with anti-government activities.

Two police officers have been charged with causing the student's death, and the home minister and the director of national police were fired in the fallout from Park's death.

Authorities Monday said two more policemen had been relieved of their duties in connection with the case, but details were not immediately available.

Shortly before the special assembly session, NKDP President Lee Min-Hoo called for a nationwide campaign to prevent police from taking people into custody without warrants.

Mr. Chun's seven-year term ends in February 1988, and he has said he will step down in the first elected transfer of power in South Korea's history.

But the two main political groups in the country are divided over changes in the constitution that will determine what kind of election is to be held.

Mr. Chun's party advocates a parliamentary government with a strong prime minister and a figurehead president, while the opposition seeks direct, popular election of the president.

Bodies of Machel crash victims tampered with

MAPUTO (R) — The bodies of six victims of the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed last October were interfered with, Mozambique's official news agency AIM reported Monday.

Quoting Health Minister Fernando Vaz, it said the six were found with neck incisions which had already been stitched when the bodies were flown from the crash scene to the Mozambican capital Maputo.

Thirty five of the 44 people aboard died when Machel's Soviet-built Tupolev jet came down just inside South African territory minutes before it was due to land in Maputo on a flight from Zambia on Oct. 19.

AIM said Mozambique had asked South Africa to explain the incisions, which it said appeared aimed at injecting "other substances" so they would later be detected in blood analyses.

Machel's death sparked widespread accusations by African leaders that South Africa was involved, a charge Pretoria has denied.

"A special anti-torture committee, which the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to set up in the National Assembly, should be empowered to thoroughly investigate all cases of torture," Mr. Lee told a news conference.

Meanwhile, for the second time in three days, dissident leader Kim Dae-Jung was put under house arrest to keep him from attending a meeting of government opponents.

Dissident sources said three other leaders in the movement were placed under house arrest and "hundreds" of police were deployed outside the National Council of Churches office building, where the meeting was to have been held.

Mr. Lee also told reporters the National Assembly should revise the election law as soon as possible because the government of President Chun Doo-Hwan has said it favours holding a general election this year.

Mr. Chun's seven-year term ends in February 1988, and he has said he will step down in the first elected transfer of power in South Korea's history.

But the two main political groups in the country are divided over changes in the constitution that will determine what kind of election is to be held.

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Zia says border tension being defused

KUWAIT (AP) — Pakistani President Mohammed Zia Ul Haq, in Kuwait to attend the Islamic summit conference, said Monday that Pakistan and India were taking steps to defuse tension between the two countries following the recent military buildup along their border.

Talking to a select gathering of the Pakistani community, Gen. Zia said that the prime ministers of India and Pakistan "have already undertaken initiatives to defuse the tension" along the frontier. He did not elaborate.

Reports from New Delhi said India late Sunday invited Pakistan for official talks on the situation on the Punjab border where troops continued to face each other in full battle preparedness.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947.

Gen. Zia told the Pakistani community that over the past 10 years his country had been trying to normalise relations with India and hoped to convince New Delhi that it faces no threat from Islamabad.

Pakistan has never felt any threat from India during the last 10 years, and as such it never questions New Delhi as to why it

has been acquiring large quantities of weapons from several countries," he said.

He reiterated his country's keenness to improve ties with its eastern neighbour, saying "when Pakistan can have excellent relations with a country like China why can't it have normal relations with India and the Soviet Union?"

India has close ties with the Soviet Union.

The crisis along the Punjab border arose Friday when the Indian Defence Ministry announced it was moving in army units into the region to counter Pakistani troop concentrations on the other side.

Turning to his neighbours to the west, Gen. Zia commended the recent Soviet initiative for a settlement of the Afghanistan crisis.

"The Soviet Union has taken a very positive stand recently by expressing its desire to settle the Afghan problems and improve relations with Pakistan," he said. "We have given a favourable response to the Soviet gesture and hope that substantial progress will be made during the forthcoming Geneva talks."

Gen. Zia said that his Foreign

Minister Yacub Khan will visit Moscow before U.S.-sponsored talks resume in Geneva in February.

But he insisted the key element in a political settlement to the Afghan problem was an "early withdrawal of Soviet troops" who had entered in 1979 to back a pro-Soviet regime in Kabul.

The Afghan Mujahideen resistance movement has since waged a guerrilla warfare against Kabul and the Soviet forces, and Gen. Zia estimates his country now harbours three million Afghan refugees as a result of the fighting.

Gen. Zia's remarks reflected a shift in Pakistan's stance on the latest overtures by the Kremlin and the Afghan leader Najibullah.

Only a day earlier, the Pakistani president was quoted in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa as saying he rejected Najibullah's peace proposal, which involved a unilateral ceasefire on Jan. 15, because there was no simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces.

The pullout has been a sticking point in U.N.-sponsored talks with Pakistan, which backs the anti-Kabul resistance movement.

Peruvian guerrillas increase attacks

LIMA, Peru (AP) — The first meeting of the Lima County Council since a controversial new mayor was inaugurated ended abruptly when bombs were found near the council building, police said.

In one of the other attacks, three government workers were taken from their homes Thursday night and executed after a mock trial held in the central plaza of the isolated village of Rajanya, located about 175 kilometres north of Lima, a police told the Associated Press on Sunday.

A band of about 80 Shining Path guerrillas forced the other villagers to witness the trial, and the three were shot for being government "collaborators," police said.

Shining Path guerrillas have focused attacks on rural economic development programmes, including the assassination of government employees. The society of Peruvian Engineers said last week that 21 of its members have been murdered by the Maoist-inspired rebels in the last

six months.

Meanwhile, police in Huanuco, a mountain trading centre located about 225 kilometres east of Lima, said Sunday that two policemen were wounded in a shootout with Shining Path insurgents.

A police spokesman did not provide other details of the incident.

The government said that more than 10,000 people, including rebels, police, troops, non-combatants, politicians and government officials, have been killed since the fighting began in May 1980.